The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

WEEKLY

REGISTERED NO. B. 4665

VOL. XI NO. 34 | BOMBAY: SUNDAY, AUGUST 24, 1952 | Price: 4 Annas Air Surcharge 6 Pies | IN PAKISTAN 5 ANNAS

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MOTHER AND CHILD

LOVE of life and living is the very foundation of sculpture. A mother's affection for her young one has been a popular theme of sculpture, painting and literature from time immemorial. 'Madonna and the child' is a classic example.

The Waghri mother and child (left) from Saurashtra, of Shri Karmarkar, reflects his usual mastery of graceful forms, harmonious incisions and rendering of different textures in clay. The typical ornaments of the nomadic tribe, their bizarre dress and the tender motherly expression have given us a piece of genuine human interest.

THE fisher girl, (right) one of the masterpieces of Shri Karmarkar, won a Gold Medal in the Bombay Art Society's exhibition as the best exhibit in 1930. It represents a young girl of the community which is known in the Deccan for its bronze-like complexion, vibrant health, chiselled cast and luxuriant growth of hair.

Karmarkar has immortalised this fisher girl from his own village in a sculptural piece, which won him international reputation. A few copies of it have enriched private collections in Germany, England and America. The poise and balance of the statue, emphasising, as it does, the dramatic act of delivering a dainty fish, is superbly modelled.

Photoprints of his works form the memorial volume which Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister of India, presented to Mr. V. P. Karmarkar at his sixty-first birthday celebration.

Birdwood On India's Foreign Policy

• SEE PAGE 4 •

When Lying Is Kindest

BY DR. FELIX CHARLES

FOR 29 years I have been a practising physician. Not once in all those years have I admitted to any patient that his condition was hopeless. If this makes me a liar, then I am proud to be one, writes the author in "McCall's."

I have tried to keep the patient's attention focussed on recovery and good health. This is common procedure with doctors, and it is based on sound psychological factors. Experience has taught us how important it is for the patient to have ease of mind.

You may feel that a doctor has no moral right to meet your apprehensions with reassuring double talk. You prefer — indeed you insist upon — knowing the truth. All right. What is this truth you burn to know?

Perhaps the bodily condition has progressed beyond any known aid. Is the patient to be told that brutal fact, to have the crushing weight of a death sentence added to the burden of illness? Such an action on the part of the doctor, to put it bluntly, would be murder. And, to put it with equal bluntness, death is not always as close as it may seem to the doctor.

●

There is nothing quite so unpredictable as a heart case, for example. I was once called to attend a 67-year-old woman whose heart was missing beats. A young doctor had told her she was seriously ill. When I entered her room she was taking her pulse. "When will my heart stop for ever?" she asked.

Would you call my answer a lie? I told her that her heart had served her well for 67 years and now it sometimes wanted to rest, just as when walking in the park she might like to sit down on a bench. "By the way," I said, "when were you last in the Park? Go out now and take a little walk."

Ten years later I saw that woman with her "bad heart" at a concert.

●

On the other hand, a friend of mine — a strong man but with an affected heart — went to his doctor for a regular check-up. The electrocardiogram was satisfactory: his heart was no worse than it had been for some years. Yet the next day the man was dead.

The truth in these two cases, as in thousands of others, is that the doctor or the patient does not decide the final issue; that is done by the unseen power, God.

Out of 20 cases which a doctor has reason to label "hopeless" at least one will recover.

FACED BY A SEEMINGLY HOPELESS CASE, THE DOCTOR MUST FIGHT. IF HE DOES NOT, HE IS NO DOCTOR AT ALL.

Fear can be the decisive factor in any illness, and the doctor who does not try to talk his patient out of fear into a more comfortable state of mind is not using one of his best weapons. The opposite of fear is hope.

Hope keeps the door wide open for the miracle. What matter if the miracle is five years more of life or five hours? Life is precious to all of us, and the doctor is sworn to preserve life to the last breath.

●

Several years ago my wife had an examination for possible cancer. Fortunately the condition proved not to be a growth. But we did not know that the night before she entered the hospital. She said we never had lied to each other and she did not want us to have to play games now. She wanted me to promise to tell her the truth.

●

There went through my mind the memory of another case, a

(Continued on Page 22 Col 4)

WEEK-END FUN

She was from Copenhagen, and he was not.

He had spent a harrowing evening discussing authors of whom he knew nothing, and their books, of which he knew less.

Presently she asked archly: "Of course you've read 'Romeo and Juliet'?"

He floundered helplessly for a moment and then, having a brilliant thought, blurted out, happily: "I've—I've read Romeo!"

* * *

The paratroopers were aloft for their first jump. Everything went off in perfect order, until the last man came forward to jump.

"Hold it!" shouted his commanding officer. "You're not wearing your parachute!"

"Oh, that's all right, sir," retorted the recruit. "We're just practising, aren't we?"

* * *

A friend once wrote Mark Twain a letter saying that he was in very bad health, and concluding: "Is there anything worse than having toothache and earache at the same time?"

The humorist wrote back: "Yes, rheumatism and Saint Vitus's dance!"

* * *

Overheard in a doctor's waiting room: "This place was that crowded when I was 'ere Thursday. I waited and waited, but I came over so bad I 'ad to go 'ome.'

* * *

Among the wonders of Mexico are hot and cold springs close together where tourists can watch women boiling clothes in a hot spring, then rubbing them in a cold clear one.

One tourist remarked to his guide. "I suppose these women think the gods are pretty generous, eh?"

"No, senor," he replied, "they grumble because there is no soap."

* * *

"In teaching shorthand and typewriting we make a great point of accuracy," the head of the business college explained.

"And how about the speed?" asked the prospective student.

The college head thought a moment. "Well, out of last year's class, 16 married their employers within three months."

* * *

Departing Guest: "Well, goodnight—hope I haven't kept you up too late?"

Host: "Not at all. We would have been getting up soon anyway."

* * *

An Indian Chief in Oklahoma learned that an oil strike had been made near some property which he knew he could purchase for a modest price. When he approached the president of a nearby bank for a loan, he was asked what he had in the way of collateral.

"What you mean, 'collateral'?" asked the chief.

"Do you own any property, a house or a farm or anything of that sort?" the banker inquired.

"No," replied the Indian. "but me have much ponies."

Assured subsequently that the loan would be secure on the basis of the ponies, the banker advanced the money.

The Indian was back in about a week with a leather sack filled with cash. He had purchased the land from its unsuspecting owner and resold it almost immediately to a big oil company at a handsome profit. The chief counted out the amount of the loan and stuffed the remaining pile of bills into the bag. As he turned to leave, the banker called out:

"Don't you think it's rather risky carrying so much money around in a leather sack? Why don't you let us have it to hold for you?"

The chief pondered for a moment, then asked: "How much ponies you got?"

* * *

The officials of the film company were at their wits' end to find a girl with real sex appeal. A junior member of the company suggested one young lady, not knowing that the casting director had just quarrelled with her.

"Her!" snorted the director. "Say, if she did a Lady Godiva act, the horse would steal the scene!"

"I see," remarked young Mr. Brown, "that a man who speaks six languages has just married a woman who speaks three."

"That," replied the long-wedded Mr. Jones, "seems to be about the right handicap."

"Your husband seems to be very impatient lately."

"Yes, he is, very."

"What is the matter with him?"

"He is getting tired waiting for a chance to get out where he can sit patiently hour after hour waiting for fish to nible at his bait."

"DELAYED EXHIBIT."

EUROPEAN PEACE SHOW
EUROPEAN DEFENCE TREATY
WELL I'M SHY WHAT SHALL WE SEND TO THE FLOWER SHOW?
BERLIN BLOCKADE
EAST GERMAN ARMY

Butterworth in The Manchester Daily Dispatch.

FIND OF WORLD'S OLDEST CITY

Digging Up Jericho

KATHLEEN KENYON, Director of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, has recently been digging on the site of the ancient city of Jericho and her talk about it was recorded for the BBC by the Hashemite Jordan Broadcasting Service.

Much of Jericho's history was contained in its "tell", tell being the Arabic word for the mound which covers an ancient city. Jericho's tell rises some eighty-five feet, most of it made of the ruins of successive villages and cities built on top of each other. The excavators had to disentangle this vast maze of houses, storage pits, ovens, defensive walls and destruction levels, and assign each to its correct period. Unexpected discoveries concerned the last stages of Jericho's history, as it appeared in the Biblical story, but equally important were discoveries about the earlier stages.

Even some seven thousand years ago the people of Jericho were building solid little houses which may represent some of the earliest architecture in the world.

The walls were compactly built of clay bricks set in clay mortar, and the bricks themselves were fascinating, shaped by hand without a mould, and rather like flattened cigars. To provide a surface for the mortar to adhere to the brickmaker made a series of impressions with his thumb in herringbone pattern, so clearly that they could almost see the markings on the individual prints. The wall surfaces and floors were covered with a fine red clay with a highly polished surface.

Gruesome Find

A rather gruesome discovery was made beneath each of the two houses so far excavated. This was a child's body, possibly buried as a sacrifice. In an adjoining room lay a skull, carefully set upright in the corner. This was possibly to assure to the inhabitants the wisdom of its owner, for the skull clearly belonged to a very old man.

They found that Neolithic Jericho was NO VILLAGE BUT AN EXTENSIVE TOWN, a revolutionary discovery that made its claim to be one of the very earliest centres of civilisation a strong one. Work on the city defences showed that a large population was there at a very early date and that Jericho was a walled city as early as 3,000 B.C.

"In the course of the next fourteen hundred years there were no less than twelve successive defensive walls" said Miss Kenyon, and this succession of defences reflected Jericho's chequered career. Its favoured position on the Jordan made it a coveted prize and it was always liable to be attacked by nomads from the desert who wished to penetrate to the richer lands of Palestine. An attack of this kind was described in the Book of Joshua but they were surprised to find in the area they examined no trace of any city of Joshua's period, some time between 1400 and 1250 B.C. From the remains of defences they knew that a large city had been there until at least 1600 but no building of that or earlier periods survived on the West side of the tell.

Their most spectacular finds came from the tombs which lay north of the tell. These were small oval chambers cut in the rock and used by generations of the same family. Each new burial pushed aside the remains of earlier ones until the floor of the tomb was a jumble of bones and offerings. Some of these offerings were particularly lovely, and one tomb was unique in Palestinian archaeology for preserved in it was a remarkable collection of wooden furniture and vessels.

Probably nowhere but in Egypt have wooden objects from so long ago as 1600 B.C. been preserved.

Basketwork, too, was preserved and, most remarkable of all, the hair from the skulls, "one lot with three combs in it and even the dried up brains—with the convolutions perfectly visible—inside the skulls", said Miss Konyen.

"Our work is not yet finished", she said, "further surprises and excitement undoubtedly await us. And I am sure, when we stop work this season, we shall feel that we must come back again."

Oblique Angles

BY R.K. DALAL

NEIGHBOUR
One who knows more about your affairs than you do.

* *

NUDIST
A person who goes coatless and vestless and wears trousers to match.

* *

OBESITY
A surplus gone to waist.

* *

OPPORTUNIST
One who meets the wolf at the door, and appears the next day in a fur coat.

* * *

OPPORTUNITY
A favourable occasion for grasping a disappointment.
Opportunity knocks once and the neighbours the rest of the time.

* * *

PACIFIST
One who cannot argue in favour of peace without using his fis a

* * *

PANTS
Trousers' country cousins.

* * *

PATRIOT
A man who loves his country and wants to make as much out of it as possible.

* * *

DEMOCRACY
Democracy means the counting of heads regardless of what is inside the heads.

* * *

PAST AND FUTURE
Raise your hat to the past; take off your coat to the future.

* * *

CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE
Contemporary literature can be classified under three headings — the neurotic, the erotic and tommy-rotic.

* * *

WOMEN
Women are made to be loved not to be understood.

* * *

DEAF AND BLIND
A deaf husband and a blind wife are always a happy couple.

* * *

MATRIMONY
Matrimony is an insane desire on the part of man to pay a woman's board.

* * *

MAN
A man means the thing he does not say and a woman says the thing she does not mean.
A man always chases a woman until she catches him.

* * *

MARRIAGE
Marriage is just like a besieged city: those who are in try to get out, and those who are out try to get in.
Marriage is a lottery in which men stake their liberty, and woman their happiness.

* * *

GREAT MEN
Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and others thrust greatness on themselves.

* * *

BEAUTY
A thing of beauty is a joy until it goes out bathing.

* * *

MOTHER'S KNEES
The only thing at mother's knees days is her skirt.

* * *

WIFE
What every wife wants to know: how the other half lives.

* * *

CHILDREN
Children have become so expensive that only the poor can afford them.

* * *

MONEY
One can get about everything on credit nowadays expecting money.

* * *

MEN
Some men are known by their deeds, others by their mortgages.

* * *

KISS
Stealing a kiss may be petty larceny, but sometimes it is grand.

* * *

RELIGION
Religion is an insurance in this world against fire in the next.

* * *

WIDOW
A widow and her money are soon married.

(Cont'd on Page 23 Col. 5)

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OUR DELHI LETTER

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Congress-Government Tussle

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE & S. K. PATIL

Fluctuations In India's Land Acreage

MR. S. K. PATIL has raised a fundamental, though an old issue. It was raised earlier by the Congress Presidents, Acharya Kirpalani and Shri Purshotam Das Tandon. The issue is whether a Ministry should be responsible to the legislature or to a caucus called the Pradesh Congress Committee.

The issue arises from a misconception that the country and the Congress are one and the same thing, Congress being the trade mark of the firm.

It may be of some interest to cite a constitutional pandit on this subject. Mr. A. Lawrence Lowell in his book 'The Government of England' says:—

> "So long as Government by a Ministry responsible to Commons endures, it is obvious that policy must be formulated by Cabinet alone, and that this is inconsistent with any serious effort to formulate it by means of a party organisation".

In office, the British Labour Party has not infrequently acted in a sense different from Labour Party Conference resolutions. Mr. Ernest Bevin, as Foreign Secretary, repeatedly ignored embarrassing resolutions on Palestine.

Position in India has not been very much different from that in Britain.

The Congress, in its Nasik Session, in September, 1950 for example adopted a resolution on Economic Programme, which, 'inter alia', enjoined on all the Congress Governments to work for an orderly and progressive reduction in the general price level. Six weeks later, the Congress Governments in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar raised the price of sugarcane. Pandit Govindballabh Pant did not call an emergent meeting of the Working Committee or of his Pradesh Committee to obtain its approval or even to explain the Government decision.

Then again, the Prime Minister of India explained, not to any Congress Committee but, to the Congress Parliamentary Party, the implications of the Kashmir settlement. Further more Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is the Prime Minister of India, not because he is also the Congress President, but because he is the Leader of the majority party in the legislature. Any departure from the well understood and long-standing constitutional practices and conventions will be unwise and may have unpleasant repercussions.

The apprehended disappearance or dissolution of the Congress organisation will not be a calamity. The question, however, is why should they disappear? They can still function, as the Labour Party in Britain functions. What is needed is a reorientation of the Congress mentality and Organisation to suit the changed conditions of India.

UNTENABLE DEMAND

The Central Congress Parliamentary Party has set up Committees with the avowed object of imparting specialised training to its members and to provide an incentive to its members to study the problems of a particular ministry. These Committees, according to reports, have already started arrogating to themselves powers once enjoyed by the Standing Committee attached to Ministries in the last Parliament. The Government, it was recently claimed, should consult a particular Committee before introducing a bill or bringing forward any proposal. This is an untenable demand. The Government can and does explain to these Committees measures after they were brought up before Parliament. The Government cannot and should not surrender its right to initiate proposals and reach decisions by itself.

UNIVERSITY BILL

The University Bill, now under circulation has evoked considerable opposition. The Bill should be considered in the light of criticisms of the standards of education maintained at the Universities. Reference is made to the Melbourne University letter, complaining of the repeated failures of Indian students and announcing its decision to lighten its regulations for the entrance of Indian students. More severe criticism was voiced by the last Annual Report of Union Public Service Commission. The issue, therefore, is what have the Indian Universities done to meet this complaint? Have they made any attempt to raise their standards of teaching and even of discipline? Leakage of University examination papers has now a normal annual feature. The issue is a fundamental one. The Universities are intended to train youngmen to become citizens. How are the Universities discharging these functions, is the issue.

Great deal is made of the autonomy of the Universities. Surely it could not be the contention that the Government has no right to interfere if the Universities did not play ball or came upto expectations or live up to their past traditions.

There is yet another aspect of the problem. In pre-Independence period, the Universities other than the Central Universities were the sole responsibility of the States. In the post-Independence years increasing demands are made on the Centre to provide funds for the State Universities in one form or other. It is a well-recognised principle that the grant-giving authority has the right to ascertain whether the grants allocated were properly used.

If the Universities desire funds from the Centre, they should not complain, if the Centre takes some power of supervision, direction and control. Autonomy and financial dependence generally do not go together.

LAND ACREAGE

According to a Government publication, the net area of land in the Indian Union in 1948-49 was 810,809,000 acres according to survey and 581,143,000 acres according to village papers. In ten years, the net area according to village papers has fluctuated between 555,204,000 acres in 1939-40 and 584,082,000 acres in 1947-48, dropping to 581,143,000 acres in 1948-49. The area according to survey has had more violent fluctuations. It was 670,369,000 acres in 1939-40 but went down to 557,790,000 acres in 1944-45, almost corresponded to area according village papers in 1947-48 and went up to 810,809,000 in 1948-49. The Statewise 1948-49 figures of total acreage should be of interest. They are as follows:—

	Net area in thousand acres	
	According to survey.	According to village papers.
Assam	54,404	33,400
Bihar	54,011	44.330
Bombay	71,318	58,049
Madhya Pradesh	23,374	82996
Madras	81,785	80.796
Orissa	38,487	18,053
Punjab	23,922	23,236
Utter Pradesh	72,581	71,428
West Bengal	19,696	19.549
Hyderabad	52,588	52,927
Madhya Bharat	29,746	22,552
Mysore	18,873	17,385
P.E.P.S.U.	6,450	6,491
Rajasthan	83,332	20,669
Saurashtra	13,729	1,397
Travancore-Cochin	5,852	5,350
Ajmere	1,547	1,561
Bhopal	4,402	4,432
Bilaspur	290	285
Coorg	1,015	1,012
Delhi	370	366
Himachal Pradesh	6,689	2,305
Kutch	10,703	4,974
Tripura	2,580	2,634
Vindhya Pradesh	15,106	1,600

It will be seen that, with the exception of Madhya Pradesh, area according to survey is larger than the area according to village papers. The scales are reversed in the case of Madhya Pradesh where area according to village papers exceeds the area according to survey by 59,622,000.

There is no intention to re-employ Mr. Sudhir Ghose in the Rehabilitation Ministry, it is authoritatively learned here. Nor would Mr. Ghose have any administrative connection with Faridabad Board, it is added. According to these reports, Mr. Ghose has been having some negotiations with the Punjab Ministry for employment in a Community Project near Faridabad. Whether the Punjab Government will make use of his services, however, is not yet known here.

Group photo taken at the inauguration of the Bombay State Certified Schools' Past-students' Association. Dr. (Miss) K. H. Cama inaugurated the Association at the B. J. Home.

REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS

Need For Thorough Change In Social Outlook

"THE philosophy which is the basis of modern conception of crime and punishment is based on the recognition of the dignity of human personality, the conception of social justice and a faith in the common humanity of us all. There is a shift in emphasis from crime and punishment to the offender and his rehabilitation. Society has a right to protect itself against anti-social individuals, but we should not forget that the individual has an equal claim to protect himself against a society that creates criminals." observed Dr. Miss K. H. Cama inaugurating the Bombay State Certified Schools' Past Students' Association at B. J. Home last week.

"It may sound iconoclastic," she added but it is nevertheless true that the society which has so far tried to reform you stands now in need of you and that you have to play an important role in reforming society, in lessening some of the glaring inequalities, social injustices and evils, so that the standard of living may be raised and the minimum essentials of food, shelter and clothing may be provided."

And it is an Association like yours more than any other organisation or child caring agency that can succeed in this tremendous task that lies ahead of you **Because you are of the people, you have risen from the ranks and no one can understand better the hopes and fears, joys and sorrows of the destitute and neglected children as you do. You can give them a sense of belongingness that none can.**

You can also help the Probation and After-Care Associations and the Children's Aid and Children's Protection Societies in their task of making these children worthy and law-abiding citizens. We must not depend too much upon the government and we must not demand too much of the government. The hands of government are too full with pressing problems and the government has done as much as it could. It is now the responsibility of Associations like yours to co-operate with the government and other child-care institutions in a programme of prevention of juvenile delinquency as is stated in your very worthy and laudable aims and objects.

Change In Outlook

Recently there has been a tendency to change the terminology. The Juvenile Jail was changed to the Reformatory, the Reformatory to Industrial School and that to Training School or Certified School. The offender is called a Juvenile offender and is not "convicted" but is said "to have committed an offence." Let me assure you, however, that no amount of change in nomenclature and use of euphuistic terms will help us. What is needed is a change of heart in the public, a change in their outlook and their attitude so that no stigma attaches to an ex-student of a Certified School. The removal of this stigma is, I believe, an important task that lies ahead of you, and I hope that with the passage of time your work will grow not only in scope and quantity but will improve in quality as well."

Dr. B. C. Roy, Superintending Geologist, In-Charge, Western Circle, Geological Survey of India, left Bombay for Paris, en route to Algiers where he will attend, as the representative of the Government of India, the 19th International Geological Congress and the Commonwealth Mineral Resources Committee meeting.

Spotlight On India's Foreign Policy

Jawaharlal Nehru

K. M. Panikkar

FOLLOWING the Partition, Pakistan turned to the Middle East after Pan-Islamic ideology, while India tended to be drawn towards South-East Asia and China. India's recognition of Mao's regime and Sardar Panikkar's missionary zeal have exalted Sino-Indian relations. Many believe that India holds the key to Peking, but at the same time there is apprehension that the 'Trojan Horse' of Communism will break through India's policy o.

'DYNAMIC NEUTRALITY'

BY LORD BIRDWOOD

WHEN on 15 August, 1947, two new self-governing states India and Pakistan joined the family of the British Commonwealth as equal partners, the world thought of the event as the consummation of an association with Great Britain which had covered 150 years. It was rightly hailed as the greatest experiment in progress to full nationhood in history and a matter for mutual pride within both Britain and the great sub-continent.

The subsequent focus of attention was confined to such matters as the relations of Pakistan with India, the problem of Kashmir and the structure of the new Indian constitution. Less apparent was the fact that policy over a very large area of the globe from North Africa to the Far East had overnight received a completely fresh orientation.

To take but one example, a trail of events which resulted in the abandonment of the Persian oilfields and a refinery worth £300 million may in no small measure have derived from the fact that *troops from India were no longer available to protect our interests in Khuzistan. To say this is in no way to support or refute a particular policy.*

It is merely to state a fact; and it is to examine some of the more obvious facts in this new direction of international affairs that I devote this brief comment

DIVERGENT INTERESTS

We would perhaps feel happier over the future, if we could feel that the emergence of India and Pakistan had resulted in cohesion and consistency in a new purpose. But those conditions which were apparent in British-India onwards from the 1930s and which culminated in the birth of two nations, have lingered on to bequeath their legacy of divergent interests in the International field today.

Inevitably Pakistan turned to the Middle East while India tended to be drawn towards South-East Asia and China. An English man might have been forgiven had he hoped that in this way Britain's policy might receive more *successful interpretation over a vast area through the medium of two members of the family of the Commonwealth than has hitherto been possible through the more* normal and abrupt channels ..of direct negotiation.

It is too soon to pass judgment. But it is at least certain that we are fully justified in regarding both India and Pakistan as cushioning influences of moderation for the promotion of harmony between East and West rather than as elements which strain further some occasional doubtful relationships.

RECONCILING LOYALTY

Since we are here concerned mainly with the Far East, I will deal only briefly with the aspect near home. Pakistan's position is in a sense comparable to that of Britain. As a vital influence in the fate of Europe and as the focus of a great Empire and Commonwealth, Britain experiences some difficulty in reconciling loyalties which might be regarded as in conflict. In exactly the same way, Pakistan feels a tug in one direction to Britain, and in another, to the world of Islam and the Middle East. The first is based on practical considerations of material advantage, no less than on ties of sentiment and associations of the past. It would be unexpected, to put it mildly, if a country whose whole corporative life and administration derived from British thought and method, should decide suddenly to cut the links of so much friendship built up in the process. The second influence, towards Islam, is no less real for the fact that it is an emotional rather than a practical appeal.

In recording this it should be borne in mind that Pakistan's problem in living up to the demands of a new loyalty is by no means simple. Sir Zafrullah Khan has frequently emphasised that his country does not seek the leadership of the Muslim world. If it comes it will be a case of greatness thrust upon her. Such developments as the advocacy of the cases of Libya and Tunisia should be placed no higher nor lower than that.

But there are voices within Pakistan which would go far beyond the approach of logic. In March this year a convention in Karachi was summoned with the object of setting up "Anjuman-i-Shabal-Muslimeen" (Moslem People's Organization). It drew up an eight point programme, the only purpose of which was to work for the creation of "Islamistan", not as a mere matter of cultural or religious co-operation, but as a practical and physiual force; yet another "bloc", pledged to defend mutual interests against alleged attack. It is this kind of movement stretching beyond the counsels of wiser leadership that may prove an embarrassment in the future definition of Pakistan's foreign policy.

When we turn to India we find the pattern of development less definite. It should be appreciated that India's relationship with China derives not from admiration of achievements of Communism in a country which was ripe for any change, but from a sense of sharing with China a hard-won freedom from foreign domination. Pandit Nehru was a friend of General Chiang Kai-shek long before Mao Tse-tung swept into power.

Indeed it is this motive amounting to an obsession concerning her role as protector of underdeveloped Asian peoples from alleged Western exploitation, which governs so much of India's negotiations with the outside world. The other motive at play is the perfectly natural desire to remain neutral in a world which daily divides more rigidly into two opposing camps.

Four months ago in Delhi, I sought out Mr. Panikkar, then Indian Ambassador in Peking, who at the time was on holiday. I had long regarded him as a key man in international affairs. One would have thought that the Indian approach to "colonialism" would have had much in common with Chinese Communist doctrine in the same field of thought. These common sympathies could and would form the bridge by which Britain and her way of life might be effectively interpreted to China. The time had passed when we could hope that psychological warfare waged across the Iron Curtain in Europe would be effective in breaking down the barriers which divide the minds of men.

Perhaps Peking was the back-door to Moscow and India held the key. It was a conception worthy of the highest diplomacy and statesmanship and at the same time Mr. Panikkar was certainly the only diplomat with western associations who had ready access to Mao Tse-tung.

The Indian Ambassador's comments on my wishful thinking were not quite what I had expected. His country was poor, he said. India could never throw her weight effectively into the scales so long as her policy could not be backed by economic and physical power. If she led Britain to believe that an Indian contribution of armies could in any way play its part in a third world war she would be leading Britain down the garden path. It would be ten years before India's active assistance in war could be regarded as an asset rather than a liability. This was a new explanation of what has been described as "dynamic neutrality."

DYNAMIC NEUTRALITY

The desire to remain without commitment in the interests of

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 5)

Consider The Moustache

PATTER: By Asude

Consider the moustache—that thing, you know, some folks have under the nose. Consider it,—particularly if you haven't got one. It is a thing well worth considering,—from a distance. There are some oderous ones, you know, which may not quite suit you.

You must be wondering why I can't keep off the grass,—or, fungus, or shrubbery, or undergrowth, or whatever you like to call the thing. For, I did dilate on the theme of hirschute glory in my last spasm. You remember. I left the clerks of the Jubbulpore Municipality stalking in broad daylight with two waterfalls pouring down their back and front,—sheer waterfalls of hair,—one from the chin and the other from the head.

If I have reverted to the theme, let me assure you, I do not wish to go over the whole area again, but will confine myself only to that thing on the upper lip. Don't blame me. It is that affair at Bikaner which set "the little grey cells" going.

Have you heard that expression "little grey cells" before? You would, if you know your Poirot, —Hercule Poirot, immortal creation of Christie, the tubby little Belgian who has caused not a little uneasiness to your beloved Sherlock in his grave.

Now, I want you to come out and do a little exercise,—mental exercise. Try to have that moustache shaven off from Poirot's face,—and then consider Poirot. You can't do it. For one thing, Poirot would die before you succeeded in your dirty game; for another, Poirot would cease to be Poirot with the thing off.

If you know your Poirot, you simply couldn't imagine him without his moustache. The entire system of the man worked on the thing. 'The little grey cells" would be dead and Agatha Christie would retire to the Adirondacks. No, no, you could not do it.

Apparently, what you or I couldn't do to Poirot, the Superintendent of Bikaner Jail could to his wards,—the prisoners. This is how the dismal story has come out in the papers:

"To stop prisoners twisting their moustaches while abusing jail authorities, the Superintendent of the jail ordered the jail barbers to shave off the moustaches of the prisoners. This resulted in the prisoners going on hunger strike from August 4.'

Then follows this remarkable sequel: "About 50 per cent of the prisoners have called off the strike unconditionally." In other words, Simon Legree, Herod, Belson, all rolled in one.

You will see why I brought Hercule Poirot into this business. You have, first of all, to realise that the Superintendent did not mind "abuse" 'qua' abuse. that is, so long as it was not accompanied by a twist or twirl of the moustache-ends. The prisoners could abuse him right up to his fourteenth generation so long as they kept their hands "off the grass."

But, on the other hand, the poor palookas couldn't make any job of it with the hands down. Allow them free play between the figers and the fungus, and the good words would gush forth like lava from a volcano. Keep the hands down and you might just as well plug their gullets with plasticine. You might hear a gurgle or two but nothing like the real thing.

The pity of it is that the Superintendent knew this and acted on that knowledge. What happened? "About 50 per cent of the prisoners have called off the strike unconditionally", as I told you. Why? Hunger? Tush! Not hunger but realisation is responsible for the white flag. For, the poltroons did not discover their Achilles' heels till the morning after. Overnight the poor fools had thought out some of the choicest expletives in their exclusive vocabulary for the delectation of the Superintendent. But when the hour struck to loosen them, not one would come out.

It was no use twirling and twisting empty air. The words simply wouldn't come. No frog can hope to break the world's record in High Jump with his belly full of slugs, can he? If you know your Clemens, you will see what I mean. It was, in one word, Waterloo. And in nine words, a case for the Bikaner S.P.C.A.

Talking of frogs, I see that the villagers of Dibrugarh "are daily celebrating frogs' marriage expecting rain to come as showers of blessing from the rain God to his beloved children on their wedding. On the day of the first marriage, a storm blew over a village but rain did not follow."

That was because the yokels did not know that it is not frogs only which start yodelling with the approach of monsoon. There are two other species who live for the rains, poets and doctors. For, if the rains bring Meghdoot and Barsha-Mangal in their trail, they also lug in Influenza and para-typhoid in their stride. Doctors become musical with the very first shower.

The thing to do, therefore, was to try it simultaneously on the other two tribes also. In sheer public service, the good doctor holding the pulse of West Bengal might show the way.

* *

What exactly is a "common law wife"? I asked a lawyer and am now rallying from the reply.

It started this way. Hardly had I turned over the first leaf of the first newspaper which dropped on the verandah this morning, when the following news item loosened by P.T.I. hit the iris:

"TOKYO, Aug. 12—A man's chastity is worth something but much less than a woman's, a Japanese Magistrate ruled yesterday.

"At Fukuoka, capital of Japan's southernmost island of Kyushu, 27-year old Satoru sued his common law wife, 25-year old Haru Marata, for breach of promise and loss of his chastity. He claimed 40,000 yen (about 40 sterling) for loss of chastity.

"The Magistrate said that he had put too high a value on his chastity which was worth something but nothing like the value of a woman's virginity.

"Satoru's counsel argued that the new constitution of Japan guaranteed equality of the sexes. The Magistrate reserved his decision."

Satoru's counsel must be young in his age, and did not know that there was no such thing as "equality of the sexes." It is put in Constitutions just to add weight to the volume.

But what intrigued me was the Magistrate's concession that Satoru's chastity was, after all, "worth something." If not so much as Rs. 600/-, you could tag it, say, for something in the region of half that sum. That is "something". After all, Rs. 300/- was Rs. 300/-. Why not? What had Satoru got that I hadn't?

So I consulted a lawyer. I had, I thought, a cast-iron case. There was no questioning the fact that my "chastity" had left me ages ago. And so far as my 'virginity' was concerned, the less said the better. I told the man that he could have one-third of the prize when the Magistrate gave it to me.

But this lawyer disappointed me. He said that it wouldn't work, because I hadn't got "a common law wife" but just an ordinary one. I asked him what "a common law wife" might be,—and he started explaining. I stood it for about half-an-hour and then left him,—explaining. I think he is still explaining.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Stop Hawking Remnants

INDIAN PHILATELY WILL SOON FACE EXTINCTION

DISSATISFACTION with the philatelic policies of the Indian Postal Administration has been growing steadily during the past few years, but collectors, as a body, have been inclined to bear with patience every fresh whim of the authorities in the hope that matters would at last improve.

Comparative lack of criticism seems to have lulled the men in charge into a belief that they can get away with almost anything without encountering active opposition from collectors.

The final straw has been placed on the camel's back in the form of a proposal by the Philatelic Advisory Committee of the Government of India that remnant stocks of Indian States stamps now in the possession of Government be placed on sale at Philatelic Bureaux throughout the country. I have already dealt with some of the implications of this proposal last week, and am glad to say that for once both collectors and dealers are unanimous in their condemnation of this quite uncalled-for step.

The Government of India must make up its mind once for all: for either it values the contributions that collectors consistently make to the national coffers and cultivates their regard, or it takes the attitude that the hobby is a damnable nuisance, to be wiped out as rapidly as possible. There is no middle course.

If Government wishes to preserve what little regard there still remains for Indian stamps, it needs to revise its policies immediately. If not, the step proposed by the Committee can be recommended as certain to drive a nail into the coffin of India's philatelic prestige. It is nothing but the simple truth to say that the Administration has so far, succeeded in giving collectors the least possible value for the largest possible outlay. The hobby in this country is not the highly organised movement it is in other countries and some of the things collectors have stood for here would not have been tolerated for an instant were they ever perpetrated in any country abroad that placed some value on its philatelic integrity.

I shall cite a few specific examples without going into details. The notorious 'Air-India International' stamp was a first-rate racket, a label with a face value of twelve annas and a postal validity that was restricted to a single day.

Next came the debacle of the Gandhi Memorial Issue, where sheets stuck fast to the paper used for interleaving, causing stamps to be returned by the boatload after they had been exported overseas. Even this glaring instance of mismanagement was forgiven because the portrait of the beloved Mahatma was powerful enough to compensate for any flaws in the stamps themselves.

Collectors were given chunks of pure poster art in the 'Republic Day' set, saddled with a wishy-washy pair of horrid-looking stamps for the commemoration of the Asian Games, and fobbed off with mediocre designs and printing in the Independence and U.P.U. series.

From the sale of the sets cited above, and others issued since the attainment of Independence, the Indian Post Office has been the richer by over two crores of rupees. This is no tribute to the quality of Indian stamps but merely a sign of the well-known weakness that most colectors have of trying to keep their collections up-to-date.

Most ordinary collectors and a good many philatelic journalists have deliberately kept what little criticism they have indulged in as moderate as possible when dealing with the post-Independence stamps of India. This was done mainly in order not to affect the popularity of Indian stamps abroad — a popularity which has been, of recent years, dangerously on the wane. But it now seems that this natural reluctance on the part of philatelists to air dirty linen in public has only provided the authorities with an incentive to let matters drift from bad to worse

Ridiculous designs and shoddy printing collectors have so far stomached — but they are NOT going to put up with downright philatelic dishonesty, for peddling of demonetised issues is tantamount to perpetrating a hoax on the public.

If one may assume that the Government will not allow the Reserve Bank to put Rs. 1,000 currency notes on sale after they have been rendered invalid, it cannot permit the Post Office to sell a stamp unless the latter guarantees its face value in terms of postal service if that service is ever demanded by the purchaser.

In case the Philatelic Advisory Committee is misguided enough to believe that the average collector or dealer is going to submit without protest to the sale of invalid issues, it is mistaken. The nature of the representative opinions printed on this page should make this amply clear I am glad to say that at least one very prominent dealer has come forward in favour of the Committee's proposal, and while I naturally disagree completely with his opinions I print them without comment in order to give the same publicity to those in favour of the Committee as I have given to those against.

This week's letters are all from dealers, not because the trade is more affected than ordinary collectors but merely since dealers are amongst the best customers of the Philatelic Bureaux, and because the authorities might listen to them where they may tend to ignore the individual enthusiast.

Next week I am prepared to publish, if necessary, an indefinite number of letters from collectors, but I may mention here that the amateur will be hit infinitely harder than the professional, for the former will only be able to sell to a dealer who will be forced to pay a fraction of the stamps' real value while the trader who burns his fingers in Indian stamps can always turn to foreign issues in order partially to recoup his losses.

And even if the authorities choose to ignore both collectors and the trade, they might with advantage, think of their own revenues. The two crores of rupees which they seem so pleased to have netted from collectors will be reduced to next to nothing if ever foreign countries decide to boycott Indian issues.

The only means of dispelling future suspicion is for the Government to come out with an immediate and unequivocal declaration that it GUARANTEES to destroy every demonetised stamp in its possession, together with an undertaking that at no time in the future will stamps be sold through official agencies once they have been declared unfit for postal use.

If the authorities do not set about cleaning the Augean Stables of Indian philately immediately, they will never have another chance, and the only way this can be done is to include in the Philatelic Advisory Committee men capable of realising the basic dishonesty of any proposals that envisage the hawking of demonetised issues.

As reported in a PTI news despatch, the Committee that met at Nasik when this disgraceful proposal was suggested, seconded and foisted on the public, was made up of five gentlemen. Presiding over the deliberations was the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Mr. Krishna Prasada, the others present being Mr. J. C. Dutta Gupta, Master, Security Printing Press, Nasik, Mr. V. N. Adarkar, Superintendent, Sir J. J. School of Art, and two prominent philatelists, Mr. R. F. Stoney and Mr. C. N. Chandra.

It would be interesting to know what took place at the meeting, and whether the Committee arrived at a decision unanimously or by a split vote with the two philatelists outnumbered by the others. For any violation of philatelic ethics, the blame cannot be laid on Mr. Krishna Prasada, on Mr. Dutta Gupta or on Mr. Adarkar, and if either or both of the philatelists on the Committee protested and were defeated through force of numbers, Government should ensure that in future purely philatelic matters be left in the hands of PHILATELISTS ALONE, without being subject to the vote of the full Committee.

But IF, on the other hand, the proposal was passed through without dissent from Mr. Stoney or Mr. Chandra or both, then collectors have ample justification for demanding their instant removal from a position of responsibility to which they have proved themselves singularly unfitted.

The President of the Republic, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, has directly nominated the members of the Philatelic Advisory Committee, and Messrs. Stoney and Chandra were included presumably in order to safeguard the interests of the stamp collector. If it is found that these gentlemen were a party to the proposal, the President will be doing Indian Philately a signal service by removing them forthwith in order to ensure the survival of the hobby in this country and to prevent further deterioration of Indian prestige abroad.

'Exploitation'

From: Mr. Chhotalal Thacker, of the Coronation Stamp Co., Bori Bunder, Editor of the "Indian Stamp Monthly".

The step-motherly treatment always accorded Philately by the Indian Postal Administration has at last culminated in a preposterous suggestion to sell stamps no longer useful for postal purposes. I endorse every word 'Kung' has written on this subject last week, and can assure Government that if ever they carry out this proposal they will be trailing the name of Indian philately in the mire.

No decent collector anywhere in the world will be a party to this shameful and utterly disgusting exploitation, and the authorities concerned had better be made aware of this before it is too late.

'Surprising'

From M. M. Mukhi, Emptre Building, Bori Bunder.

It is most surprising that the Philatelic Advisory Committee have made the proposal to sell invalid Indian States stamps. One direct effect will be to cause a fall in the popularity of these stamps which will hit very hard all those dealers who have invested in them at previous high rates as well as those collectors who have hitherto held them in high esteem.

'Enormity'

From Mr. John Francis, of the Federal Stamp Co., Churchgate Street.

I fully endorse your views on the subject of demonetised stamps as stated in your article 'Stop This Racket Now'. This detailed analysis of the subject leaves little unsaid, and I can only hope that even now the Government will wake up and realise the enormity of the step,

Unless the Postal Administration wishes to align itself with the already over-swelled ranks of private philatelic racketeers and blackmarketers in this country, they must drop the idea straight away.

'Idea Is A Sound One'

MR. BOSSUET DIAS, of the Bombay Philatelic Co., one of the leading Indian houses, has, somewhat surprisingly, found something to be said in favour of the proposal under discussion. I am glad to be able to give here the other side of the question and publish his views without comment. Mr. Dias writes:

While I agree with you on most of the things you have said in your article on the proposal of the Philatelic Advisory Committee to dispose of those stocks of stamps of the ex-Princely States which are in possession of Government, I beg to differ with your statement that since Indian collectors and dealers have made large investments in these issues, the proposal of the Government to sell their stocks through the Philatelic Bureaux in India is bound to cause a drop in the value of these investments. You suggest the complete destruction of such stocks in the possession of Government.

I differ with you because it is not true that Indian collectors and dealers have made large investments in these issues. My firm has for some time now been trying to locate adequate supplies of these stamps to meet the demands of our local and overseas clients but we have not been very successful. We have contacted most of the dealers in India but invariably their answer has been in the negative. I cannot therefore, accept your contention that dealers and collectors in India have invested heavily in these stamps. Dealers and collectors were caught unawares and did not have sufficient time to really invest in these stamps before the ex-Princely States merged with the Indian Union. Stamp dealers in India have always received a raw deal from the Government of India which has gradually crippled the stamp trade in India. Ask the established stamp traders in India and they will tell you how import and export restrictions have almost killed their business. Would you then deny them the little respite they are now being offered by the Government of India by way of sales of the stamps though the Philatelic Bureaux? No useful purpose will be served if the stamps should be destroyed.

Maybe I am the lone dealer who differs with your viewpoint—maybe not. I have discussed the matter with my philatelic friends and a few dealers and they were generally of the opinion that the idea of the Government to sell their stocks through the Philatelic Bureaux was a sound one, but this stock should not be put on sale for more than a month after which the remainders should be destroyed. I leave it at this.

BOYCOTT IS CERTAIN

JAL COOPER, F.R.G.S., leading Indian stamp dealer and authority on Indian stamps, and Editor of 'India's Stamp Journal', writes:

I sincerely congratulate scribe Kung on his scathing but completely justifiable criticism about the Philatelic Advisory Committee's most shocking resolution, deciding to sell Indian States' DEMONETISED stamps at the Indian Philatelic Bureaux. Mr. Kung has already brought to light the tragic consequences which will result of this resolution when put into effect in his very masterly survey of the whole situation as created by this very thoughtless move.

However, I cannot help adding my own protest in this matter and to state that I shall not be surprised if an organised boycott of Indian stamps by stamp dealers and stamp collectors abroad is launched as a protest against this most unethical action of the Indian Postal Administration. Even now it is not too late to rescind this resolution and issue an official communique to this effect at an earliest date.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CENTRAL RAILWAY

POONA RACING SEASON— 1952

RACE SPECIALS between BOMBAY and POONA will run on Race days to the following revised timings:

III Class Race Special		H. M.	Upper Class Race Special		H. M.
Bombay V. T.	D.	09-40	Bombay V. T.	D.	10-05
Karjat	(A.	11-02	Karjat	(A.	11-29
	(D.	11-12		(D.	11-32
Lonavla	(A.	11-58	Lonavla	(A.	12-18
	(D.	12-01		(D.	12-21
Poona	A.	12-55	Poona	A.	13-15
Poona	D.	20-10	Poona	D.	19-45
Lonavla	(A.	21-05	Lonavla	(A.	20-40
	(D.	21-15		(D.	20-43
Karjat	(A.	22-04	Karjat	(A.	21-32
	(D.	22-07		(D	.21-35
Bombay V. T.	A.	23-40	Bombay V. T.	A.	23-10

(2999)

NOTICE

M. E. S.—CHIEF ENGINEER, Eastern Command, Ranchi invites applications from approved MES Contractors within whose financial limits, the amount of proposed work lies by 1st September 1952, for "Provision of Married Accommodation for 121 other Ranks in Assaye lines at Jhansi. Estimated Cost Rs. 5.75 Lakhs.

(2967)

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Wanted well experienced and qualified Supervisor for Paint Shop of a Hurricane Lantern Factory. Apply to Box No. 2995 The Bombay Chronicle.

Wanted an experienced Sales Manager and a few Salesmen for our Asbestos-Cement Factory at Dalmianagar (Bihar). Men with atleast five to seven years experience and fully acquainted with technical knowledge required for the Sales of Asbestos Cement products should only apply. Pay according to qualifications and experience. Please apply to Works Manager, Rohtas Industries Ltd., Dalmianagar. (Bihar).

(2957)

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

2000 American, British magazine catalogue. Subscriptions renewals. Lowest rates Technical, Code, general books. Fastest service. International Bookhouse, Ash Lane, Next Airindia, Bombay—1.

(2868)

BEST KULU APPLES

9 lbs. nett by V. P. P. for Rs. 9/-, all inclusive. Kulu Valley Produce Co., H. O. Katrain, Kulu, Pb.

(2979)

Parsi Holidays Entertainment

The Parsi Nowroze holidays, which began on Saturday and will last till 8th prex., will be enlivened by the staging of a couple of Gujarati dramas in the city. One of them is 'Yasmin', written by Mrs. Perin Vajifdar (Mirza), and produced jointly by her and Mr. Phiroze Murzban, will be staged at Bharatiya Vidya Bhuvan, Chowpatty, on 1st, 2nd (Nowroze) and 7th ("Khordadsal day") September, all in the evenings, with the help of cast of experienced artistes, bidding fair for real treat of entertainment highlighting the season. Another drama entitled "Deepak" written by Dr. Dara R. Hakim will be staged at Bombay Theatre, on September 2 and 3.

Waste Of Sulfas In India

FINANCE MINISTER TELLS A DEPUTATION

BOMBAY, Saturday: Members of the Retail and Dispensing Chemists' Association at a Press Conference this evening acquainted journalists with details of a recent meeting they had with Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Bombay's Finance Minister, on the question of exemption of Sales Tax on drugs and medicines.

Mr. N. R. Sharma, President of the Association, said that the Finance Minister was of the opinion that most of the essential medicines like Penicillin and Sulfas were being wasted by the medical profession who were thus indirectly acting as agents for foreign manufacturers and so fritting away valuable foreign exchange.

Mr. Sharma added that another of Dr. Mehta's arguments for not exempting these essential articles was that if poor people "beg or borrow to pay for these life saving drugs and medicines they can beg or borrow a little more or sell their pots to pay the tax to the Government."

A spokesman said that Dr. Mehta had however assured the deputation that the Government would reconsider its policy if the revenue collected from the sales tax exceeded the present estimates of Rs. 15 crores a year.

FINANCIAL AID TO D. P. STUDENTS

BOMBAY, Saturday: In respect of the scheme under which poor and eligible displaced students and trainees get stipends from the Government to prosecute their studies, it is explained that only such displaced students and trainees as are studying at the institutions recognised either by the Government of India or by the State Government concerned are eligible for assistance under the scheme. Students and trainees studying in unrecognised institutions will not get any assistance under it.

Swami Sivananda's Birthday

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Secretary of the Divine Life Society, Matunga Branch, Bombay, writes:

The 66th birthday of Swami Sivananda will be celebrated all over the world on September 8, In connection with this celebration we have decided to hold public meetings today, September 7 and September 8. Today, Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer will preside over a public meeting at Bhajan Samaj at 4-30 p.m. when speeches will be made on the life of Swami Sivananda. A souvenir will be issued on commemoration of the function.

Shri A. Kandaswamy, from Sivanandashram is now in Bombay on a short stay and he will leave for Rishikesh on September 4. He is here to enlist members for the Society. Shrimati Sankirtan Ratna Vijayalakshmi will deliver a few Sangita Upanyasams during her stay here. She is on her way to Rishikesh.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Bhadrapad Shud 4. 2008.
Muslim: Zilhej 2, 1371.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 27, 1321
Sunrise: 6-22 a.m.
Sunset: 7-01 p.m.
Hightide: 01-42, 13-45.
Lowtide: 07-32, 19-58.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

YOUNG MEN'S EDUCATION SOCIETY: 7th Anniversary Celebration of the Society and School at the C. J. Hall, Museum, 2-30 p.m.

THE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY INSTITUTION OLD BOYS UNION: General Meeting of the Members at the B.J. P.C. Institution, Queen's Road, Bombay, 10-30 a.m.

THE MYSORE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY: Ganapathi Mahotsaba Celebrations, 32, Bhau Daji Road, Matunga, 9-30 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "Growth through Self Effort", Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

BHARAT MAHILA MANDAL: Meeting in Shrinath Building, 3, Bhoibara, Bhuleshwar, 5 p.m.

SHREE VIJAYA MITRA MANDAL: Elocution Competition for Bombay College and School Children at Kabubai High School Hall, Sandhurst Road, 4-30 p.m

PROGRESSIVE YOUTHS' GUILD: A Tamil lecture on "YOUTHS" role in the progress of a country', at Ruia College at 6 p.m. on Sunday.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on: "How God is Bliss." Radha Kunj, 52, Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

YOUTH CONGRESS: The inauguration ceremony of the monthly journal "YUVAK" will be done by Shri H. N. Trivedi at Delisle Road, at 4 p.m. Shri Rajda and Sardar Pratapsingh will speak.

SAMAVEDA SRAVAN CEREMONY

The 'Samaveda' Sravan Upakarma will be conducted by Brahmasri M. S. Vaidhyanatha Srouthigal (Melatur Vadhyar) today at the South Indian Bhajan Samaj premises, Matunga, between the hours 6 a.m. and 12 noon.

MADRAS-COLOMBO AIR SERVICE

SECUNDERABAD, Augus t 23 (UPI): The Deccan Airways operated temporarily on the Madras-Colombo route today. The extra services undertaken by the Deccan Airways at the instance of the Government of India will be withdrawn on the night of August 26.

Arrangements for the purchase of vessels for marine fishing to suit the needs of the various State Governments under the U.S. Technical Co-operation Administration are under way, it was learned in Madras on Saturday.

Low Pressure Over U. P.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, August 23 (PTI): Following is the daily all India weather summary for Saturday: A shallow low pressure area lies over East Vindhya Pradesh and adjoining parts of Chota Nagpur and south-east Uttar Pradesh. The monsoon has been vigorous along the South Konkan—Kanara coast and in sub-Himalayan West Bengal.

Rainfall has been widespread in Assam, West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, the Konkan, South Deccan, Malabar-South Kanara and Mysore and has occurred locally in Orissa, Bihar, East Uttar Pradesh, the Kumaon Hills, the Punjab (I), East Rajasthan and Travancore-Cochin. A few showers have also occurred in Madhya Bharat, South Hyderabad and Tamilnad, locally heavy rain has been reported from West Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, and the South Konkan.

Following is the daily all India weather chart:—

Ahmedabad	89	77	0	23.3+	6.5
BOMBAY	86	77	0	57.7+	4.1
Calcutta	91	80	0.6	33.5—	0.7
Cherrapunji	72	65	3.2	228.6—	31.7
Kolhapur	79	70	0.5	25.9—	
New Delhi	90	80	0.1	14.0—	4.8
Poona	81	69	0.1	17.9+	3.9
Raichur	83	71	0.1	6.2—	5.3
Rajkot	91	75	0	20.2+	1.6
Sholapur	91	73	0	9.2—	2.1
Simla	66	61	0	32.7—	3.5
Surat	87	78	0	23.5—	8.5

NATIONAL PROGRAMME

This week's concert in the National Programme will be given by S. N. Ratanjankar of Lucknow. A true savant of music, Ratanjankar has devoted the best part of his life to the propagation of the art. A disciple of the late Pandit V. N. Bhatkhande, he studied for some five years with Ustad Fayyaz Khan of Baroda.

Though it is as singer of Khayals that Ratanjankar is best known, his grasp and understanding of other little known close forms of Hindustani Music like Dhrupads and Dhammars puts him in a class by himself. In the National Programme on August 24 at 2145 hours, his programme will include a Dhammar, Dhrupad and a selection of Lakshana Geetas in some of the lesser-known Raags of Hindustani Music.

Ratanjankar will be accompanied on the Sarangi by Shakoor Khan.

(This can be heard from Bombay on 353 and 61.98 metres (Bombay-B).

BAKRI ID PRECAUTIONS IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Commissioner of Police has issued an order prohibiting the slaughter of cows, bulls, bullocks, he-buffaloes, she-buffaloes, heifers and calves at any public or private place outside a slaughter house and of any other animal on, or within sight of, a street or a public place in Greater Bombay for five days from August 31 to September 4. He has also prohibited the import or bringing by rail or by road of the above named animals to any place south of Bandra and Kurla on these five days.

These precautionary measures are taken in view of the coming Bakri Id.

TODAYS RADIO

BOMBAY

244m.—07-40 Programme, 07-45 V. K. Bhat, G songs, 0-8-15 Tarabai Gadagkar, alahiya bilawal, 12-00 D. Kethari, Ganesh Festival, G, 12-15 For Women, G, 13-10 V. Pradhan, violin, 13-40 Sunday afternoon concert, 17-30 Tarabai Gadagkar, puria dhanashree, 18-10 V. Pradhan, violin, 18-30 S. Devre, marwa, 19-00 V. K. Bhatt, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR trio, 19-30 S. K. Abhyankar, thumri, 10-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 H. Khan, thumri, 20-45 V. K. Bhatt, G songs, 21-15 K. music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 22-00 Chamber music.

Variations 353m.—07-30 Mangal Prabhat, 08-00 V. Pradhan, violin, 08-45 G. Powle, Madgulkar and Eknath composition, 11-00 Your choice, 12-00 Sham Devra, surmalhar, 12-35 B. V. Nadkarni, "Chaturtithicha Chandra", M, 13-00 S. Devre, Aneel compositions, 13-30 M L. Sonik, H songs, 13-50 H Khan, ramkali, 17-30 For Children, M, 18-00 G. Powle, Girish composition, 18-20 For villagers in M, at 18-50 in K, 19-30 Commercial news, 20-15 G. Powle, S. Marathe composition, 20-30 Dr. Moti Chandra, "Chaturbhuj Das" H, 20-45 Letters' replies, H, 21-00 M. L. Sonik, H songs, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 National prog. (Delhi relay).

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m, 326.1m.—08-15 Special, 08-30 A. Hussain, ramkali, 09-00 For children, G, 18-00 H. C. Pandya, vocal, 18-20 N. K. Dey, bhajana, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Dilna dard, G, (Ahm.), 19-00 A Hussain, puriya, 19-15 N. K. Dey, Bhajans, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Rang ranjan (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 H. C. Pandya, vocal, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat music (Delhi relay), 21-15 N. K. Dey, soor and tulsi, 21-30 Raag jog vilambit and drut, 21-45 Cl. music (Delhi relay).

RADIO CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72m.— 7-15 a.m. Music in March time, 7-30 BBC News 7-45 Light and Bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Sons of Pioneers, 9-00 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-15 Pen Friends Corner, 9-30 Choice of people, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop, 11-00 Hindi Programme, 12-00 noon Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 p.m. BBC News, 12-45 Novatime, 5-00 Hindi Programmes, 6-50 Amateur Hour, Hindi, 6-45 Hindi Programmes, 7-00 Singing Facts, 7-30 Ferguson Farming Facts 7-30 Waltzes of World, 8-00 Ama- 9-10 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 teur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

BBC

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE 15-30 Time of devotion, 16- Practice makes perfect 16-15 Spor 17-00 Forces all-star bill, 18-00 En mag., 18-40 Homes news from Br tain, 18-45 "Home at eight," 19-45 Concerts, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 C. Campion "taxi", 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Variety read show, 23-40 Home news from Britain.

EASTERN SERVICE: 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-50 Music, 20-05 For youngsters, 20-15 For Pak, 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

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Ashtachhap

On August 24 at 8-30 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a talk in Hindi on "Chadurbhujdas" by Dr. Moti Chandra in the series 'Ashtachhap'.

It can be heard on Bombay—B (353 and 61.98 metres).

The Seen And The Unseen

On Sunday, August 24 at 9-45 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a talk in English entitled "The Seen and the Unseen" by Sydney Chapman, Sidlian Professor of Natural Philosophy, University of Oxford, who recently visited India.

The programme can be heard on Bombay—A (244 and 41.44 metres).

Industrial Dispute For Adjudications

BOMBAY, Saturday: The industrial disputes between the Triangular Motors Limited and the Bombay Brass and Metal Works, both of Bombay, and their respective workers have been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication, the first to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. I. G. Thakore and the other to that of Mr P. D. Vyas.

600 Airline Workers Rejoin Duty

BOMBAY, Saturday.

OVER 600 workers of Air-India and Air-India International returned to work today, having been recalled to duty by the Management.

Reports coming out of Santa Cruz state that work is progressing smoothly, and that the employees were working with zest in a cordial atmosphere.

The second batch of workers, about 600, will be recalled on Monday, August 25.

Heavy booking is now on for the first International flight to U.K., since the "lay-off" which has been scheduled to leave on Tuesday, August 26.

If all goes well, normal running of Air-India and Air- India International planes will be resumed from Wednesday.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

BRITISH history gives us examples of the "Long Parliament", "Short Parliament" and "Mad Parliament". Before liquidating the Long Parliament which sent Charles I to the gallows, Oliver Cromwell strode up and down the House in a passion, hurled unsavoury epithets against M. P.'s as "Whoremasters, drunkards, corrupt and scandalous men".

"Perhaps you think," he remonstrated, "this is not parliamentary language. You are no Parliament, I say again, you are no parliament." This was followed by the famous "Pride's Purge". General Pride, under orders from Cromwell, marched the military into the House of Commons, cleared the House of the M.P's at the point of the bayonet, and put up a notice board in the front of the House, "House to Let". The country was then given over to generals and a long military rule followed.

* * *

It looks as if history is repeating itself in Egypt. The army coup against the corrupt and oppressive regime of Farouk has been a dramatic success and is hailed as the "greatest revolution of our times". General Naguib has repeatedly declared that he would not interfere with the parliamentary life and politics of the country. He held aloft the example of Mahatma Gandhi as the one to be followed by Egyptians and called for a wholesale purge of the corrupt and anti-social elements from the administration, parties and other political institutions of the country.

With major political parties like the Wafd wobbling and marking time for the reconditioning of the party machinery, and the general elections receding to a distant future, the Government has been reduced to the role of a satellite of the army. The establishment of a special military court at Kafr el Dawar, scene of the riots, the death sentence passed on the riot leader, and the threat of General Naguib to alleged saboteurs and fifth columnists that the 'army coup' was not yet over, show the symptoms of a military dictatorship. Unless civilian administration, rule of law and political institutions are quickly re-established, the army coup will be a doubtful asset and an unlimited liability.

* * *

The Egyptian coup has had its effects on the Middle East countries, and the "Manchester Guardian" poses the question: "Will the army in Pakistan follow the Egyptian example and intervene in civil affairs to impose its ideas on the country?" It fears that Kashmir deadlock is causing a great crisis in Pakistan, and the impatient Pakistani army may seek to intervene and assume the whip hand. It gives the sage advice that once military men intervene in political affairs of a country it is the beginning of the end of democracy. One does not know the 'inside' source on which the British paper bases its speculation. Last year an anticipated army coup was nipped in the bud by the timely arrest of the ring leaders. Now that Graham's mission is in its final and crucial stage, the Mullahs are whipping up anti-Indian frenzy, calling for a "Jehad" against Kashmir. If the Pakistani army intervenes now, it will cause an international crisis and will lead to an Indo-Pak war. A near war of this type was narrowly averted by the late Liaquat Ali Khan, who first raised the "clenched fist" and subsequently softpedalled under Anglo-American pressure. Any way, the "Manchester Guardian's" speculation is a timely tip to India, and we should be prepared for all eventualities.

* * *

We are no less anxious for a speedy and over-all settlement of the Kashmir issue, but are only too well aware that public feeling running amuck will only delay matters. We will not adopt the toughness of a bully or the weakness of a sissy according to the changing weather, to catch the eye of Graham. As against the alleged restlessness of the Pakistan army, the behaviour of the Indian army is exemplary. It will be recalled that when "cease fire" talks on Kashmir were mooted, the Indian army was in a position of vantage, ready to gobble up what is now called Azad Kashmir Military officers and men were keenly feeling that India was missing a golden opportunity of liberating Kashmir at one stroke. Despite the strong feeling, the army accepted the political decision for "cease fire" and implemented it loyally and faithfully. No wonder that General Cariappa feels proud of the marvellous achievements of the armed forces of Free India. It is not a little significant that in his speech on August 15 last, Pandit Nehru commended the example of India's armed forces and called upon the people to emulate the army's sense of discipline and the great unity that pervaded its ranks.

* * *

The Indian army's sense of discipline is its highlight; and in this matter we follow the British Model even at the risk of being termed "Blimpish" Under the British regime, the Garhwali regiment was disbanded for refusing to fire on unarmed Satyagrahis, and the brave Indian soldiers silently paid a high penalty for their patriotism. Though Pt. Nehru and Dr. Katju donned silks and defended the INA men in the famous Red Fort trial, they were not taken back in the army nor given any place of honour, despite the fact that they formed the first liberation army to drive away the British. It was only recently that Shah Nawaz and Bhonsle, the INA veterans were taken in the Central Ministry.

The role of military men in democracy is often debated, and there has been a crusade in a section of the American press against General Eisenhower, who is running for the U S. Presidency on the ground that he is a military man. After his return from World War II. "Ike" devoted himself to university work before he was transferred again to the N.A.T.O. command. He is a well known literateur and his 'Crusade in Europe" ranks only next to Mr Churchill's "Hinge of Fate"

* * *

IN a speech in Madras General Cariappa declared that the Indian army's main job was to defend the country from external aggression, and it could not be used as the Chinese liberation army, for the development of the country as many people wanted. As the instrument of national policy, the role of the army is to preserve peace and defend freedom. We do not want to assign it any liberation mission. In Tennyson's words:

"Their's not to make reply
Their's not to reason why
Their's but to do and die."

* * *

ADDRESSING the Bombay Convocation, Governor Bajpai said that the Common Man was "the idiom of today". Speaking on the same subject a few years back at a special meeting of the United Nations in Paris, Pandit Nehru hailed the new age as the era of the common man and declared that the common man would play the role of the "destiny man" in future.

* * *

Both the democracies and Communist Powers are wooing the common man as the source of political power, but the latter goes to sleep, after giving power of attorney to his favourite party at the polling booth. A Government is as strong or as weak as the collective morale and patriotism of its citizens, and the common man cannot be the architect of his destiny, unless he puts his shoulders to the wheels of the state and makes the move. The Government also should provide proper incentive and cultivate the climate for the release of mass energy, which is the elemental force for nation-building activities.

* * *

Dwelling upon the theme of community projects recently, Pt. Nehru remarked that the ordinary man must be made to feel that he was playing a vitally important role in the building of the nation. He should feel that he was a partner in the tremendous national enterprise and should have a pride and sense of glory in national work.

Do the citizens feel the glow of freedom and respond to its call?

Do they feel that they are co-sharers in national weal and woe and partners in shaping the long range policies of the Government?

Do the authorities at the Centre and in the States have the backing of a vigilant and intelligent public opinion?

These questions form the freedom test both for the Government and the people.

* * *

Rajaji has put these theories to a practical test in Madras. Floating the State loan he made a special appeal to the small investors to become at least "a hundred rupee partner" in the Government business. He said: "Government is a very big co-operative organisation. Unless each member of a cooperative society puts in his own little deposit, there is no fund for the society to build up general prosperity which is so necessary for the welfare of the State." This propaganda line of Rajaji tickling the common man at the tender spot and exalting him as partner in the Government has paid bumper dividends. The loan was over-subscribed by a crore and half. The rural areas in the districts contributed over three crores, whereas in former years the entire loan used to be made up by public companies, institutional investors and brokers. Districts vied with one another in contributing their mite, and it is noteworthy that there were many applications for small amounts less than thousand. The Reserve Bank advised Rajaji to limit the loan to two and half crores, instead of five crores, but he dared and won. In decontrol, he termed himself as an economist by intuition. Now he has become a financier by intuition. The success of this loan in a vote of confidence in him and a big blow to Communist pretensions. Nothing succeeds like success.

* * *

Rajaji has succeeded in getting a shafe of the collections under the National Savings Certificates for State Governments Now he is running a race for getting a quota from Customs and Export Duties from the Centre. Meanwhile, local bodies have been complaining that the State Governments have robbed them of their legitimate revenues such as Entertainments Tax and Vehicles Tax. Recently, there was a threat of direct action in the Bombay Municipal Corporation calling upon the Government to share the revenues under certain heads and to reimburse Municipal finances. We have come to the end of the tether, and it is time that we explored the possibilities of economy, as we have reached the taxation limit.

In this connection, the suggestion made by Mr. N. Salivatiswaran as the meeting of the Congress Legislature Party to examine and rationalise the existing taxation structures deserves close consideration. According to Mr. Salivatiswaran, the various retrenchment schemes carried out by the Bombay Government had been mainly directed towards balancing the Budget, and no attempt had been made to economise expenditure with a view to reducing the cost of the Administration. The latest findings of the Bihar Enquiry Committee show the abnormal heights to which State expenditure has soared. When citizens are asked to tighten their belts, the authorities cannot afford to play fast and loose with public money. The axe is the only saviour now|

ADULT LITERACY-NEW STYLE

BETTER FOWLS & MORE EGGS

Helping Poultry-Farmers Boost Produce

VERY nearly two and a half lakh of the total number of eggs consumed by city-dwellers in Poona and Bombay last year came from village poultry-keepers in the Sholapur District, who pool their produce and leave it to the Poultry Development Section to find for them the best possible price and a reliable market under the egg-collecting and marketing scheme run by the Government of Bombay.

The eggs are collected, cleaned, graded, candled, packed and marketed by the Poultry Section in the cities.

In 1947, realising that an increased production of eggs and table birds was necessary to ease the difficult food situation in the State, the Government set up a full-fledged Poultry Development Section to work under the State's Animal Husbandry Department. Now, the Section is attached to the State Department of Agriculture.

The Section's main programme has been the extension of poultry-keeping throughout the State through education and advice on the proper methods of running poultry units. Other schemes provide monetary help to stragglers or those who cannot take up this work all on their own.

Side by side, Research work to tackle the various problems common to poultry-farming has also been set going on the State's Central Poultry Farm at Kirkee. Thirteen poultry Breeding Farms in all established in various parts of the State, breed pure-bred birds and hatching eggs for supply to those intending to develop their flocks or start new ones.

The supply of breeding fowls and hatching eggs to bone fide farmers is made at concessional rates. Subsidies in the form of birds, wire-netting, incubators and cash, amounting to Rs. 10,000 every year, are awarded to deserving poultry farmers.

POULTRY UNITS

Annually, at the poultry farms in Kirkee, Dharwar and Dhulia, two training classes, one of three months' duration and the other of nine months' are conducted. Backward Class students get scholarships to aid them to attend these classes, and such scholarships at present amount to Rs. 1,700 each year.

One of the successful outcomes of the research work going on at Kirkee has helped poultry-farmers with deshi flocks 'upgrade' their breeding hens. Up-grading is done by crossing the deshi hen with the Rhode Island Red Cock in successive generations to give the hen superior laying qualities. An average count taken of the eggs laid by hens, when they were upgraded with the Rhode Island Red, reads: 109 in 1947 and 171 in 1951 in the fourth generation.

Murphy was paying thirty-eight shillings a week board and lodging. One day his landlady said:

"Pat, I'm afraid I shall have to charge you another two shillings a week. You're such a big eater."

"For the love of Mike, don't do that," implored Murphy. "I'm killing myself already trying to eat thirty-eight shillings' worth."

WANTS HOTTEST PLACE

"I suppose the one thing that every foreigner knows about Britain, who knows anything about Britain at all, is that we have the most unreasonable climate in the world and talk about it more than we talk about anything else in the world. I was having a word about it with a doctor the other day, a man with six children, and he told me that he hates the English climate so much that he saves up every year in order to be able to transport himself and his family across the English Channel to the sweltering shores of the Mediterranean. To plan his holidays, this man merely goes to the nearest travel agency and asks for a list of the hottest Mediterranean resorts."

MICHAEL DAVIE in the BBC's Far Eastern Service.

Navy Enter Callan Cup Semi-Final

COLLEGIANS BEATEN IN EXTRA TIME

BOMBAY, Saturday:

INDIAN NAVY laboured for full sixty five minutes — full time and first half of extra time—to beat Junior combination St. Xavier's College by a solitary goal in the quarter final of the Callan Cup Football Tournament played at the Cooperage this evening.

Elated by their recent victory over Tata Sports early this week, Indian Navy were pitted against a rather young and inexperienced College said. But it was no fault of the Navy that goal getting was difficult. The College defence worked wonders with their overcrowding tactics, besides custodian Viegas was in an inspired mood and nothing seemed to trouble him.

The Navy concentrated the attack far too much on their long passing moves, but had this been judiciously been balanced with short passes, the Collegians defence could have been put into confusion.

Jairam and Pereira were rather unfortunate in seeing their capital centres going abegging, Mukundan, Raju and Rawat being rather erratic.

The all-important goal was scored in the second minute of the second period of extra time by Mukundan off a pass by Jairam.

The teams were:—

INDIAN NAVY: Bhattacharjee; Singh, Thappa; Watson, Raghwan, Lyngdoh; J. Pereira, Rawat, Raju, Mukundan, Jairam.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE: Viegas; Moraes, Almeida; D. Ferreira, C. Fernandes, O. Braganza; R. Gama, J. Noronha, J. Charles, Cordeiro, Marzalla.

Referee: J. P. D'Mello.

GOAN SPORTS BEAT BURMAH-SHELL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

By virtue of their solitary goal victory over the junior string of Burmah-Shell S.C. Goan Sports Club "B" collected full points in the Second Division of the Harwood Football League this evening at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel.

The earlier game between Central Rly. "B" and Globe S.C. "A" wa snot played as the former failed to turn up.

The Goans were the better side and they would have won by a still bigger margin and by a still bigger margin had excessive dribbling. They, however succeeded to score the winning goal after the interval through John D'Cunha who converted a corner-kick.

Ashok Shield Football

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mother India School "B" were beaten by Bombay Fort School "C" by a solitary goal scored through M. S. Jathan in the first half of extra time in the quarter final of Ashok Shield Tournament played today at Oval. Winners qualified for semi-final and will meet their "A" team on Monday. Earlier two matches were decided in the Karnatak League and following were the results:

Kanara Young Boys 2, Vijaya 1. Uchil United 0. Jai Bharat 0.

PUTHLI CUP

52 teams were attracted this year in this tournament including the holders Satya Vijaya "A" which is commencing tomorrow at Oval.

E.R. In Inter—Railway Soccer Final

KHARGPUR, Aug. 23 (PTI): Eastern Railway's olympic centre-forward S. Mewalal carried the team to the final of the Inter-Railway Soccer Tournament with a stylish goal scored in the 20th minute of the second session against Central Railway "A" this evening.

Eastern Railway will now meet Calcutta Port Commissioners Railway in an All-Calcutta Final on Monday.

Khalsa College Wins Narrowly

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Khalsa College scored a solitary goal victory over Wilson College in the Inter College Football tournament quarter-finals.

Pisarody, the winner's centre forward scored the winning goal five minutes before the end with a top-of the-box shot.

Kurt Neilsen Wins Against Ampon Marathon Match

TORONTO, Aug. 22 (UPA): Dick Savitt of Orange, New Jersey, beat his fellow townsman, Ded Moylan, 9-7, 6-2, 8-6, and Danish champion Kurt Neilsen won a marathon 6-0, 1-6, 3-6, 10-8, 7-5, match over Philippine champion Felicissimo Ampon today in the semi-finals of the Canadian Lawn Tennis championships.

Savitt, seeded number two in the tourney, was too powerful for his opponent. He took the initiative from the beginning, following his strong service to the net to keep Moylan on the defensive. It took Neilsen two hours and 45 minutes to get rid of the pesky little Ampon, a 114 pounder who upset top-seeded Art Larsen yesterday. The turning point came in the 17th game of the fourth set when he broke the Filipino's service and then held his own to win.

MANJREKAR'S CENTURY SAVES INDIA FROM ROUT

LONDON, August 23 (PTI):

A GRAND hundred by Vijay Manjrekar and some whirlwind hitting by Ghulam Ahmed enabled India to reach a respectable total after the nucleus of their batting had crumbled in the match against Middlesex here today.

Batting first on an easy paced wicket India totalled 289. In a further 70 minutes play before draw of stumps Middlesex had replied with 47 for no wicket.

Roy and Gaekwad opened India's innings to the bowling of Moss and Warr and put on 52 for the first wicket. Manjrekar joined Gaekwad at the fall of Roy's wicket and both, playing steady cricket, took the score to 137. Gaekwad was ultimately bowled by the pace bowler Moss after he had scored 62 in two and a quarter hours.

After the fall of Gaekwad's wicket, Manjrekar lost partners quickly until Gopinath, who batted soundly, helped him in a sixth wicket stand of 71.

After Gaekwad's departure Hazare and Phadkar went in one over. Hazare offered no stroke at a ball from Moss while Phadkar was leg-before to the very first ball he received.

Umrigar left to a bad stroke after making four runs. Manjrekar saved the situation with a gallant 104. His second hundred of the tour made in 170 minutes with the aid of fifteen fours. He played confident and powerful strokes all round the wicket till he was bowled by Young.

In thirtyfive minutes after tea the Indians lost their remaining wickets adding sixtytwo runs with some hectic hitting.

Ghulam Ahmed hit up a vigorous thirty in ten minutes off nine balls. His score included four fours and two sixes. One over from Edrich produced twenty in the order of 4, 4, 6, 2, 4. Sen too hit out lustily and the score reached respectable limits.

Middlesex batted carefully in the last seventy minutes to score fortyseven without loss.

SCORE BOARD

INDIA (first innings)

Roy c. and b. Denis Compton 17. Gaekwad b. Moss 62. Manjrekar b. Young 104. Hazare b. Moss 2. Phadkar lbw. Moss 0. Umrigar c. Knightley Smith b. Young 4. Gopinath c. Knightley Smith b. Edrich 23. Divecha b. Young 13. Sen not out 19. Ghulam Ahmed st. Leslie Compton b. Young 30. Chowdhury c. Leslie Compton b Moss 1. Extras 14. TOTAL 289.

Fall of wickets:

1/52, 2/137, 3/145, 4/145, 5/154, 6/225, 7/239, 8/239, 9/280.

Bowling Analysis:

Warr 15/5/27/0 Moss 18.1/7/26/4 Titmus 13/3/33/0. Simms 6/0/26/0. Compton 9/0/49/1. Young 26/4/-74/4 Edrich 7/0/40/1.

MIDDLESEX (First innings)

Robertson batting 26, Sharp batting 18. Extras 3, Total (for no loss) 47.

Bowling Analysis:

D. G. Phadkar 7/2/16/0; R. V. Divecha 6/0/20/0; P. R. Umrigar 2/1/2/0; N. Chowdhury 5/1/6/0; Ghulam Ahmed 3/3/0/0.

High Degree Of Brain Injuries Among Boxers

CHICAGO, Aug. 23 (PTI-Reuter): A report indicating that a high percentage of boxers might be suffering from some degree of brain injury was published today in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Two Denver physicians found abnormal brain wave recordings in one out of three cases in examining 24 boxers in Colarado over a year long period.

Six-Day Tests Likely Against W. Indies

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23 (PTI).

SIXTEEN Indian cricketers are likely to make the trip to the West Indies in the coming winter said Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, President, Cricket Board of Control today.

There is little to say about the selection of the team so early beyond that the performances in England and against Pakistan will be taken into consideration by the selection committee, Mr. Mukerjea told PTI.

Mr. Mukerjea said that the West Indies tour should suit us down to the ground for the pitches and weather conditions are to our liking.

West Indies desire to play six-day test matches. This is being discussed by the Tour Committee and if six-day test matches are agreed upon, there will be one day's rest after three days play. The committee is also considering the desirability of reducing the first class five-day matches to four-days' play.

On the results of the test matches during the present tour of the Indian team in England Mr. Mukerjea said, "it is clear that rain did play a great part in India's defeats and from this distance it is obvious that our boys have not got used to the English pitches. Neither have our boys stood up well to the pace bowling of Trueman and Bedser who completed the havoc the weather set in.

"The tour financially has been a minor success todate and the team has covered al its expenses. I expect the tour to show a profit", he said.

Mondkar Upsets Top-Seed

SUBURBAN TABLE TENNIS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The first major upset of the Bombay Suburban Open Table batting 18, Extras 3, Total (for Tennis Championships on the very first day today when M. V. Mondkar, recent turner up in the P. V. M. Gymkhana juniors singles, defeated top-ranked P. Biswas in the first round of the juniors singles.

Mondkar lost the first game 16-21, but staged a brilliant recovery to win the next two games very narrowly at 23-21 and 23-21.

S. V Gaokar eliminated S. L. Bajaj in the first round of the men's singles 21-18, 16-21, 22-20, but lost his second round match against B. Abraham, Gaokar won the initial game at 21-13, but lost the next two games rather easily to Abraham, who ultimately won at 13-21, 21-11, 21-17.

Abraham, however was not destined to enjoy this victory for long, for he succumbed in he third round to N L. Bajaj in four games. Bajaj won 21-18, 21-17, 12-21, 21-19.

I. F. A. Shield

LAST-MINUTE GOAL TAKES DYNAMOS INTO QUARTER-FINAL

CALCUTTA, August 23 (PTI):

DYNAMOS FOOTBALL CLUB, Bombay, were the first team to enter the quarterfinals of the I.F.A. Shield today beating Cuttack Combined by one goal to nil.

Mohun Bagan moved into the third round of the contest accounting for Kidderpore Sports Club, the local second division league champions, by a solitary goal while Wari Athletic Club beat Subhas Dwip Sports Club (Andamans) by two goals to nil to step into the second round.

In the Dynamos-Cuttack match the defences prevailed over the attacks, the winning goal coming two minutes from the end. Cuttack Combined forwards appeared subdued before the robust tackling of the Bombay defence and played with ten men for the best part of the second half, Modhu, their right-back having retired with leg injuries. There was no sting in the Dynamos' forwards, though they combined well. In the second half Fernandez, centre-forward, changed place with Janki, the left-outer.

The game at the start was fast and some thrilling exchanges took place. In the second minute Tarekh, Cuttack outside-left shot over from a pass by Yunus inside-left. Bombay's first scoring chance came in the fifteenth minute when Parab, inside-left headed out from a pass by Savant, outside-right. A minute later Fernandez tested Behara, Cuttack keeper, but without success. From the middle of the first half Bombay had more of the attack but their forwards failed to find the target.

On changing ends Modhu, Cuttack's right-back, who replaced Bulu, as outside-right, with slight injuries had another fall and left the ground. Biranjan, inside-right then played as right-back, Bulu moving out as inside-right. With these changes Cuttack were forced to defend tenaciously with occasional but ineffective bursts by their forwards. The tired defence gave way and in the twenty-third minute Fernandez scored from close, taking advantage of a poor kick by Biranjan with the other defenders out of position.

Teams were:—

DYNAMOS, BOMBAY: Sanjiva, Sethi and Poonawala; Narayan, Gulab Singh and Salvi, Savant, Aziz, Fernandez, Parab and Janki.

CUTTACK COMBINED: R. Behera, Modhu and Krishnan; Harmohan, Chakravarty and Mantu, Bulu, Biranjan, Beghan, Yunus and Tarekh.

Vital Match Not Finished

COLLEGIATE CHESS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

M. A. Nanivdekar of Siddharth College maintained his unbeaten sequence by defeating Pradip Shah after a keen struggle in the fourth round of the Inter-Collegiate Chess Tournament at St. Xavier's College on Saturday evening.

The crucial encounter between Gurudas Thadani and Prabhakar Dhawle was full of excitement. The game however was not finished in time and was referred to adjudication with the position slightly in favour of Dhawle.

Abubaker Alimoomal in another well-contested match got the better of N. N. Sharma of Siddharth College though the latter had chances of drawing the game.

Results were as follows:—

D. J. Dalal (Law 'B') 1, A. V. Kulkarni (G.M.C. 'B') 0; Pradip Shah (Sydenham 'B') 0, M. A. Nanivdekar (Siddharth 'A') 1; J. P. Marathe (V.J.T.I. 'B') 1, Madhu Limaye (Ruia 'B') 0; F.D. Kanga (St. Xavier's 'B') 1, N. Y. Khadilkar (Wilson 'A') 0; Chandrakant Patel (G.S.M. 'A') 1, S. K. Dharap (E. C. and I. S. 'A') 0, S. J. Bhargava (National 'B') 1; B. S. K. Hebbar (V.J.T.I. 'A') 0; N. N. Sharma (Siddharth 'B') 0, A. Abubaker (G.M.C. 'A') 1; V. K. Sharma (Jai Hind 'B') 0, Trimbak Damle (Ruparel 'B') 1; S. A. Hasan (Ismail 'A') 0, M. N. Jhaveri (Wilson 'B') 1; V. G. Barve (Ismail 'B') 0, A. N. Shanbag (E.C. and I. S. 'B') M. B. Beri (Sir J. J. 'A') 0, H. Desai (National 'A') 1.

Here is the bare text of the game between Dhawle as White and Thadani as Black.

1. P-Q4, P-Q4 2. P-QB4, P-K3 3. N-QB3, NKB3 4. P-B5, NQB3 5. N-B3, B-K2 6. B-B4, P-QR3 7. P-N3, BQ2 8. P-QR3, 0-0 9. B-Q3, P-KR3 10. N-KS, NXN 11. BXN, P-QN3 12. PXP, PXP 13, P-KN4 N-R2 14. Q-B2, N-N4 15. B-K2, B-KB3 16. P-KR4, N-R2 17. B-Q3, P-N3 18. P-R5, B-N2 19. BXB, KXB 20. PXP, PXP 21. BXP (N3), R-R, 22. BXN, RXB 23. P-B4, Q-R, 24, R-R5-Q-K, 25. K-Q2,....Black to move, game referred to adjudication.

Three Late Goals Help Coast Battery Win

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three goals in the closing stages enabled the Coast Battery to prevail over the Combined Workshops in the Bombay Sub Area Football Championship at the Sub Area ground Colaba, this evening. Fine goal-keeping by D'Costa of the Combined Workshops was mainly responsible for the Coast Battery scoring a narrow victory.

Action was the key note of the clash in which the defences were on top and goal getting appeared a stiff proposition. There was little to choose between the rivals teams and a goalless draw looked certain. But luck favoured the coast Battery when centre forward Shortland cleverly scooped the ball, seven minutes before the end. The same player nncreased the leal within a few minutes. Then Choudhury completed the tally just before the final whistle.

Poona Races Off For Fifth Time

POONA, August 23 (PTI).

THE stewards of the Western India Turf Club decided today morning to cancel today's races (second day of summer races) due to wet weather. A decision regarding the third day's races to be held on Monday, August 25 will be taken later.

This is the fifth time this season that the races have been postponed.

A press note was issued by the Turf Club today morning in this connection.

An official of the Turf Club said that no decisions were taken regarding the allotment of an additional day.

The stewards are expected to meet tomorrow evening and after inspecting the track will decide as to the possibility of the racing season commencing on Monday when the third day of summer races are scheduled to be decided.

The fifth postponement decision by stewards was necessitated today morning owing to Poona experiencing rains last evening and early today morning.

Till late last night hopes of commencing the racing today were entertained as Poona had brought sunshine yesterday and the day before.

The Stewards of the Club decided to cancel the second day's programme. Instead an additional race meeting will be held on October 2.

Lewis' Easy Win Against Kalyanpurkar

BOMBAY, Saturday.

George Lewis, one of the finest strategists in the game even today, was in fine form this evening at the Hindu Gymkhana beating Anant Kalyanpurkar in two straight games in the Bombay Presidency Amateur Open Badminton Championships.

Many keen matches were played in the men's and mixed doubles.

The results were:—

MEN'S SINGLES: G. Lewis beat A. G. Kalyanpurkar 15-12; 15-2. P. S. Nilkanth beat S. M. Velkar 15-3; 15-3. V. M. Bhat beat Ramesh S. Dalal 15-9; 15-3. N. M. Natekar beat B. K. Tharthare 15-1; 15-2. M. D. Gharpure beat R. Rangachari 15-8; 15-11.

MEN'S DOUBLES: A. R. Kawaran and P. S. Nilkanth beat R. Rangachari and T. Mahadervan 8-15; 15-10; 15-10. C. P. Merchant and B. R. Agaskar beat J. F. Antia and N. F. Antia 15-7; 14-17; 15-4. M. K. Bhopardikar and R. A. Dongre beat M. R. Kundajee and Partner 15-4; 15-3. G. Lewis and A. G. Kalyanpurkar beat R. M. Master and C. A. Parikh 15-2; 15-3. Devinder Mohan and H. Ferreira beat V. Dias and Partner 15-2; 15-9, N. M. Natekar and J. P. Shirke W.O. Kamath and Partner.

MIXED DOUBLES: S. G. Damble and Miss T. Dandige beat L. R. Agaskar and Miss Uplekar 15-6; 15-9. C. B. Kalappa and Miss Sharda beat P. S. Nilkanth and Mrs. Kelkar 15-1, 7-15, 17-16; S. S. Parulekar and C. B. Kalappa W.O. V. R. Varadkar and Partner.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES

3-00 p.m. Mukund Bhat and Miss Nadkarni vs. M. K. Bhopardikar and Miss Oak, 3-20 p.m. M. B. Wagh and Miss A. P. Savoor vs. Ram Panvelkar and Partner, 3-40 p.m. A. G. Kalyanpurkar and Partner vs. Nandu Natekar and Miss Sashi Bhat, 4-00 p.m. Devinder Mohan and Miss T. Vakil vs. V. M. Bhat and Miss S. Motiwala, 4-20 p.m. S. S. Parulekar and Partner vs. R. A. Dongre and Partner, 4-40 p.m. Bal Bhagvat and Miss L. Chande vs. B. R. Agaskar and Miss S. B. Rane, 5-00 p.m. V. Dias and Miss D'Cunha vs. G. P. Shirke and Mrs. Nirmala Dixit. 5-20 p.m. H. Ferreira and Miss S. Rege vs. J. F. Antia and Miss S. Dubash, 6-40 p.m. A. R. Kawarana and Miss R. Dastur vs. R. Rangachari and Partner, 7-00 p.m. G. Lewis & Mrs. Lewis vs. 'B' Pair. 5-40 p.m. Devinder Mohan vs. D. S. Kumana, 6-00 p.m. R. K. Bhandari vs. V. Kamath, 6-20 p.m. C. P. Merchant vs. R. D. Desai, 7-20 p.m. N. M. Natekar and G. P. Shirke vs. V. G. Kapadia and Vithal Mehta.

Egyptians To Attempt Channel Swim

FOLKESTONE, August 23 (PTI-Reuter): Two Egyptian swimmers, Omar Gemaal, 18, of Alexandria University—youngest Egyptian swimmer here—and Ahmed Abdel Kader, aged 39, are expected to start Channel attempts starting from Cap Gris Nez tonight.

It is their first attempt to swim the channel. Their fellow countryman, Hasan Abdel Rehim, holds the record for a cross channel swim.

RUSSIA WINS WOMEN'S WORLD VOLLEY BALL

LONDON, Aug. 23 (PTI-Reuter): The Soviet Union team won the Women's world Volley Ball Championship in Moscow today, according to a message received in London from Tass, the official News Agency.

They beat Czechoslovakia fifteen-ten, fifteen-five, fifteen-six in the final.

HINDUSTAN FACTORY TO BUILD GLIDERS

BANGALORE, August 23 (PTI): The Hindustan Aircraft Factory might undertake the manufacture of gliders, Mr. J. M. Srinagesh, General Manager of the Factory, told pressmen who visited the factory this morning. Details were now being worked out.

Surat Village Divided Into Two

BOMBAY, Saturday: Sunwali Village, in Chorasi Taluka of Surat District, has been divided into two. This is done by excluding from the old village the hamlets of Hajira Falia, Gundarwadi Falia and Meta Falia and forming them into a separate village to be known as Hajira Village.

DESHMUKH'S BROAD HINT

No More Taxation On Middle Class

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The question of India obtaining more aid from United States than she was getting at present depended entirely on the attitude of the political party that would win in the ensuing electione there, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister, said here today.

Mr. Deshmukh, who was addressing the Maharashtra Utkarsh Mandal at the Blavatsky Lodge this evening said that acceptance of aid from United States or any other counry by India was conditioned by two factors.

It should be seen that no aid was meant to make India subservient to the country giving the aid and that the country which was advancing the aid should be in a position to afford it, he said.

Mr. Deshmukh, who spoke in Marathi, assured that as far as the Government of India was concerned there was no likelihood of any further taxation on the middle and lower classes. But it was too early to make a definite pronouncement on the subject because the taxation structure in the country was undergoing radical changes.

He said that the moneyed men in the country, who were once bent upon getting more profits had reconciled themselves to small dividends now, and he hoped that voluntary contributions in the national cause might forthcome from them.

Deshmukh On District Development

BOMBAY, Saturday. Finance Minister C. D. Deshmukh addressed a meeting of the residents of the Kolaba District in Bombay at Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya at Thakurdwar.

Mr. Deshmukh told them that they should not look to the Government for everything. The development of a district depended on the residents and it was up to them to organise themselves into useful citizens.

The Government was doing all that was in its power to help them in such matters.

He wished that the Kolaba Jilla Vikas Sangh recently started in Bombay, should make it, its duty to be thoroughly acquainted with the activities of the district, recommending that they should start branches in the district.

Pak Forces' Bid For Indian Border Defence Secrets?

DHUBRI, (Assam), August 23 (UPI):

PAKISTANI forces from Daikhower Char opened fire recently on the Indian Union Camp, according to reports reaching here. They also kidnapped another Indian national from a village within Mankachar P.S. and tortured him for not giving out information regarding Indian border defence forces, these reports alleged.

Sometime back, it may be mentioned here, Pakistani forces kidnapped one Indian constable, who is still detained.

The deputy commissioner of Goalpara in a note to the Pakistan authorities has demanded the immediate release of the Indian national.

CONCESSION FOR TAKING RADIO LICENSES

NEW DELHI, Aug. 23 (PTI): Saturday, August 30, 1952, is the last date by which the concession for taking wireless licenses on payment of only the due license fee and without surcharge can be availed of, the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs reminded in a press note today.

"Those who do not take advantage of the concession and are found to be in possession of unlicensed receiving sets at the end of the period of this concession will be prosecuted under the rules and no concession of any kind will be allowed thereafter", the press note added.

MADRAS, August 23 (UP): The Union Labour Minister, Mr. V. V Giri, indicated here today that the proposed industrial relations bill would be introduced in the February session of the House of the People.

RUKMINI KALA VIHAR DANCE RECITALS

Under the auspices of Roopa Kala Kendra and Rukmini Kala Vihar, Smti. Ragini Devi, the internationally known dancer gave a talk-cum-recital on Friday. She expounded and demonstrated the basic Abhinaya (gesture language) and Mudras (symbols) that went into the composition of Indian dance and gave a few items from Bharatnatya, Koochpudi and Kathakali schools to illustrate the rich vocabulary and classical highlights of the traditional dance. She was followed by Smt. Anjali Hora, director of Rukmini Kala Vihar who gave a history of the institution in the city and how it closely followed the curriculum of Kalkshetra of Madras under Smti Rukmini Arundale in maintaining classical style and purity of technique of Bharatnatya. One of her students Kumari Meera Rao rendered a 'Varnam' in convincing style with interpretative movements and finished foot work. Kumari Sudha Thakkar did 'Abhinaya for a Sanskrit sloka. The former two, Nirmala and Anjali executed a folk dance. All of them displayed the wealth and variety of Bharatnatya technique which spoke the high quality of their training.

Madras Governor Issues Ordinance

MADRAS, August 23 (PTI): The Governor of Madras today promulgated an ordinance called the "Tanjore Tenants and Pannaival (Farm Labourer) (Protection) Ordinance, 1952, to provide for the improvement of agrarian conditions in the district of Tanjore.

The ordinance comes into force with immediate effect in the whole of the district of Tanjore, and in any other area in the adjoining districts on such dates as the Government may notify.

Announcing this, a gazette extraordinary issued today stated that strained relations existed between some Mirasdars and their tenants and customary farm labourers (Panaiyals) in Tanjore district for the past several months. Also there was reason to believe that out of fear of forthcoming land reforms, several Mirasdars refused to renew lease agreements with their usual tenants and displaced them either bringing in new tenants or cultivating the land by farm labour. As a result of this, serious situations arose from time to time in this district, gravely affecting the maintenance of law and order.

Ceylon's Rubber Export To China

COLOMBO, August 23 (PTI): Ceylon has shipped 18,850 tons of rubber to China since the United Nations banned members from supplying strategic war materials to that country on May 18, 1951, it was reported here today.

The 4,467-ton Polish freighter Mickiewicz which sailed to Whampoa, South China, with the first rubber cargo of 4,785 tons last October 2, is expected there on September 8 to load Ceylon's ninth consignment of rubber to China since the ban which she did not support.

Other Polish freighters and the 5,700 ton Russian freighter Nicolaev, have carried Ceylonese rubber cargoes to China.

Greeks Take Over British Estate

ATHENS, Aug. 23 (PTI-Reuter): The Greek Government today expropriated the 50,000 (fifty thousand) acre estate, northwest of Athens, owned by the British Lake Copais Company.

The British Ambassador in Athens Sir Charles Peake was understood to have made representations to the Government about the expropriation which the company described as "contrary to the spirit of agreements concluded" with Greece.

The Greek Government decided to take over the land under the recently voted Land Reform Bill.

This provides for compensation in bonds bearing interest at six per cent and repayable in 20 years equal to one-third the current value of the expropriated land.

Development Schemes Of Rajasthan

JAIPUR, August 23 (PTI): Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, Union Home Minister said here today that the people of Rajasthan should invest money and labour in the implementation of development projects, like the Chambal Valley Scheme.

Dr. Katju who was replying to representation of the Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce said, Madras had set an example by raising a big development fund on its own initiative. The Centre would, he hoped, contribute according to its capacity.

Referring to the question of resorting Abu Road to the state Government, the Minister said he would be happy if an agreed solution of the problem could be arrived at.

"Red Threat" To U. S. Base In Okinawa

U.S. COMMANDER WARNS

TOKYO, August 23 (PTI-Reuter): Communists are using threats, intimidation, terrorism and infiltration to establish a Communist dominated regime on Okinawa Island according to Major General Robert S. Beightler, American Commander here.

America's biggest Far East bomber base is on Okinawa.

General Beightler made his speech last Tuesday to the legislature of Ryukyu, the Archipelago South of Japan of which Okinawa is the largest island. It was released here today.

The General denounced the Ryukyuan "Peoples Party" as being identical in its policies with any Communist Party.

He warned the legislature to consider other examples of countries where peoples parties had "infiltrated and then subjugated" independent Governments.

He said that in Okinawa the Peoples' Party was attempting to organise a popular front and at the same time, by threats of terrorism or infiltration tactics to secure control of other organisations, especially labour unions. The party had organised demonstrations, contractors had been threatened and public officers abused.

Foodgrains For Scarcity Areas

BAREILLY, Aug. 23 (PTI-Reuter): Four special food trains carrying the first instalment of fifty thousand maunds of wheat and rice, left here on Wednesday for the scarcity affected districts of east Uttar Pradesh.

A few more trains with food grains will leave shortly under the State Government's scheme to maintain a regular flow of food supplies to the eastern districts at a daily rate of eighty thousand maunds.

British Jets For N. America

COVENTRY (England), Aug. 23 (PTI-Reuter): British Overseas Airways chief Sir Miles Thomas said here today that North American operators of civil airlines were on the verge of "signing on the dotted line" for a fleet of British jet prdpelled airliners.

Sir Miles made his tsatement here on arrival by helicopter to open coventry's air display.

Bhoodan Movement In Karwar

KARWAR, August 23 (UPI): The 'bhoodan yagna' (land-gift) movement will be launched in the Karwar district from October 2, Gandhiji's birthday, according to a decision taken at a conference of over 100 social workers of the district held at the Hichkad Sarvodaya centre in the Ankola taluka.

BIHAR FOOD STOCKS

PATNA, August 23 (PTI): The Government of Bihar handled over eight lakh tons of foodgrains during the year 1951-52, it is officially learnt. The total stock left with the Government at the end of October 1951 was in excess of two lakh tons. Most of it was imported grain which had been stored for sometime in the country of origin before being despatched to India.

NAGPUR, August 23 (UPI): Mr. H. V. Kamath, former member of Parliament is leaving for Bombay enroute to London on August 25 next to attend the World Government Conference which is scheduled to be held in London from September 29 next.

S. K. Patil Sticks To His Guns

SAYS P. C. C.S BACK HIS STAND IN CONTROVERSY

BOMBAY, Saturday:

BOMBAY'S Congress Chief S. K Patil said here today that he preferred to "hang constitutionally, if hang I must."

In a candid talk with city newsmen on the "burning issue" that he has raised on the "organisational defence" of the Indian National Congress, Mr. Patil said: "Let them hang me constitutionally, if they must hang me, so that this neck of mine may know under what article it is wearing the noose".

Mr. Patil clarified doubts arising out the amendments proposed by the B.P.C.C. to the recommendations made by the Congress Working Committee on the one hand and the implications of his "amend or dissolve" speech made last week on the other.

He said that the two things were quite separate and should not be confused.

It was because of possible misunderstandings that he had raised the problems confronting the Indore Session of the All-India Congress Committee on an "impersonal plane," he said.

P.C.C.s BACK HIM W

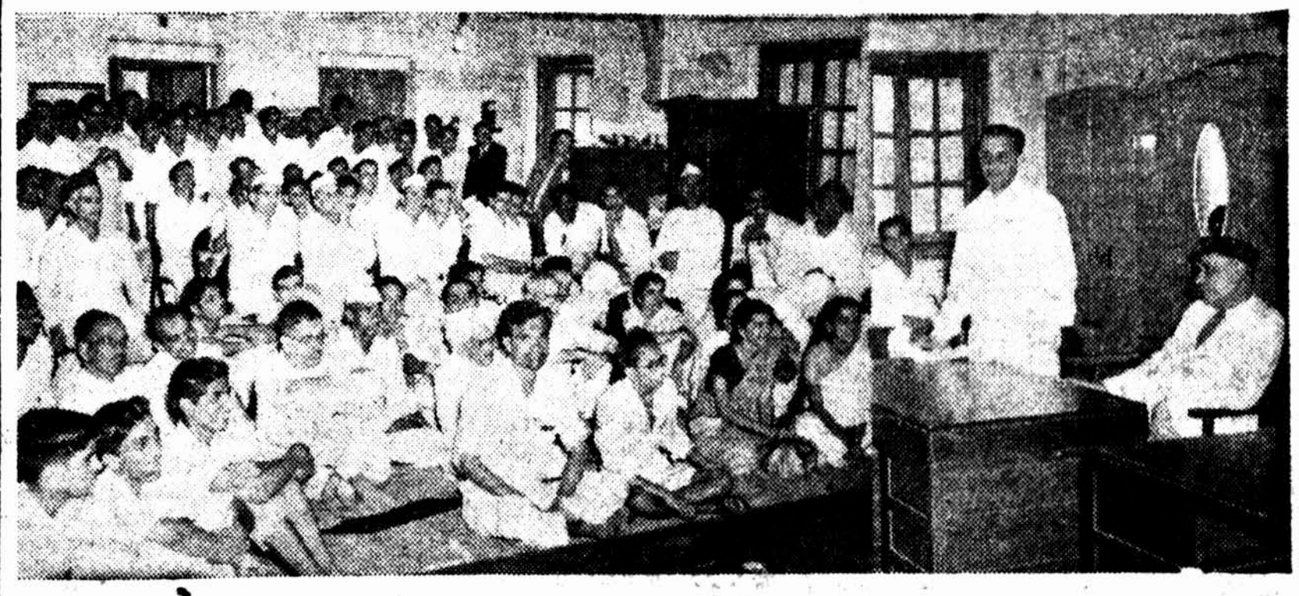
"The amendments proposed by the B.P.C.C. are bound to have an overwhelming support from all the Pradesh Congress Committees at the Session. There are already indications of that and I have received messages to the effect from many P.C.Cs. You may quote me on that" he said.

It was true that there was a "continuous correspondence" between him and Prime Minister Nehru on the subject as well as on the Multi-Point Sales Tax issue. The exchanges were "more friendly than can be imagined."

The motive the Working Committee recommendation that "no President or General Secretary of a Congress Committee shall be eligible for election to the same office for two consecutive terms" was "probably" to infuse "fresh blood" into the organisation, he said. But the move was not fair to the occupants of those office, because it deprived them of the "universal right given to a member for re-election for any committee or office." Besides, it was unconstitutional to suggest that what applied to a Prime Minister or Chief Minister should not apply to the P.C.C. President and General Secretary. "It is, therefore, that I feel that if I must be guillotined, I should know under what constitutional point it is to be," he said.

Mr. Patil said that the B.P.C.C amendment had found favour with the other P.C.C.s. "hich President of P.C.C. or a D.C.C. or

(Continued on Page 14)



Mr. C. D. Deshmukh met Bombay residents from Kolaba District at Marathi Grantha Sangralaya on Saturday.

United Front Against Malan

B.P,C.C Supports Satyagraha In S. Africa

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Discussion on the controversial amendments to the Congress Constitution proposed by the B.P.C.C. Sub-Committee was postponed by three days at an ordinary meeting of the Committee held this evening.

The postponement was made in response to the request ot some members who wanted time to study the implications of the amendments.

The B.P.C.C. will meet on Tuesday at 6 p.m. when the amendments will be considered.

The controversial amendments are in the form of further amendments to the Working Committee's recommendations scheduled for debate before the Indore Congress session.

The creation of Laision Committees for co-ordination of work between the Pradesh Congress Committees and the State Governments; the deletion of the "ban" enjoined on the Pradesh Committee Presidents and the General Secretaries not to seek office for more than two consecutive years; and the co-option of members of Parliament as ex-officio members of the P.C.C.s from the three principal amendments suggested by the B.P.C.C.

The B.P.C.C. today passed a resolution expressing its "admiration at the patriotism, courage and self-sacrifice of the Indians and Africans in South Africa who are carrying on a peaceful struggle for elementary human rights against heavy and overwhelming odds".

The resolution appreciated the United Front put up by the Africans and Indians in the struggle for a common cause and extended its support to the oppressed people of South Africa in their "gallant struggle". It appealed to the United Nations and "all freedom-loving countries" to adopt a firm attitude on this question.

Dr. T. R. Naravane, Deputy Minister for Prohibition, Bombay and Mr. G. S. Mahasabhde, General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. were elected today to the A.I.C.C. in the vacancies caused by the resignations of Mr. B. G. Kher and Mr. K. M. Munshi. Four candidates contested the two seats. Mr. K. K. Shah and Mr. S. L. Silam were defeated.

Stop Press

SURAT SATYAGRAHA

SURAT ,August 23 (PTI): A meeting of factory workers held under the auspices of the Socialist Mazdoor Panchayat here this evening decided to "continue the Satyagraha against the spurious division of silk factories to subvent labour laws till Government deals out justice to the labourers."

ALERT IN CAIRO

CAIRO, August 23 (PTI): A "state of elert" was declared in Cairo tonight.

ELEPHANTS FOR FARM WORK

U. P. Government's Plans

LUCKNOW, Aug. 23 (PTI): Wild elephants which destroy tons of crops in villages along Uttar Pradesh's forest belt are to be harnessed for augmenting the State's "farm labour".

Under a scheme of the U. P. Government the "brutes" which maraud farms in the "terai" in herds will be caught, tamed and yoked to huge ploughs. The elephants will also haul tractors now lying "condemned" with farmers far want of spares or repair facilities.

A "probe" by experts of the State's Forest and Agriculture Departments into possibilites of using elephants as farm animals has shown that the capacity of the pachyderms is equal to that of a 50 horse-power mechanical device. "Elephant-power" tractors are in view of the experts cheaper to maintain than fuel-driven ones.

The speed at which the lumbering animals can turn out work is being studied in comparison with high-speed tractors. A cart which will be drawn by elephants and which will have a trailer for farm implements is also being designed.

Soldier's Body Found In Lake

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 23 (PTI-Reuter): The body of the twentyfive-year-old Tore Hedin, Swedish policeman, who confessed to nine murders, was found early this morning in the Lake of Bosarp in Skaane, Southern Sweden.

In Iran Army

TEHERAN, Aug. 23. (PTI-Reuter): Fourteen generals and one marshal of the Iranian Army have been put on the retired list, it was announced here today.

RAMPUR NAWAB WARNS MUSLIMS

'Amrit Patrika' Episode Sequel

RAMPUR, August 23 (PTI): THE Nawab of Rampur said here today that the recent agitation in Uttar Pradesh on Independence Day by a section of Muslims protesting against the publication of an article in a Hindi daily of Allahabad should reveal to the Indian Muslims the need for "extreme vigilance," and should also serve as a warning against the irresponsible activities of disruptive elements.

The Nawab in a statement said that it was the people's duty to see that "undesirable elements did not succeed in misguiding any section of the Muslims, lest the ugly monster of communalism raise again its head isolating the Muslim masses from the mainstream of democratic opinion in the country."

The Nawab added that boycott of Independence Day celebrations could not have been tolerated by any patriotic Indian. Whatever might have been the nature of a community's grievances against the Government or a newspaper.

"Most of the responsible Muslim leaders," the statement added, "had unequivocally condemned the agitation, thus proving only a small and misguided section supported it."

PLEA TO DROP CASE AGAINST 'AMRIT PATRIKA'

SAHARANPUR, August 23 (PTI-Reuter):

The Sahranpur District Journalists' Association at a meeting yesterday urged the Uttar Pradesh Government to withdraw proceedings against the Allahabad Hindi daily — "Amrit Patrika", — in view of the unqualified apologies tendered by the Director and editor concerned.

The meeting also urged the director of the paper to reinstate the staff member who was dismissed in connection with publication of the article.

STEVENSON-TRUMAN TUSSLE

U. S. Presidential Runners In Hot Waters

WASHINGTON, August 23 (PTI-Reuter). BOTH the Republican and Democratic Presidential candidates General Dwight Eisenhower and Governor Adlai Stevenson were in trouble this week with the professional old guards of their respective parties.

Central figure of the daily debates and exchanges between the two candidates was the retiring President Truman.

General Eisenhower was criticised for defending Mr. Truman's Korean War policies and Governor Stevenson was under fire by his party's old guard for attacking Mr. Truman's domestic achievements.

This appears to have come about because both candidates are trying to show to the powerful independent voters that they are champions of the middle of the road viewpoint, free from any domination by the extremist wings of their parties.

But the public are astonished to find that from certain angles the two candidates seem closer to each other than to the doctrinaire veterans of their respective parties.

TUSSLE WITH TRUMAN

Mr. Stevenson was the first to get into troubles when he wrote what he thought was a private and innocuous letter to a newspaper editor who asked him what he thought about his ability to clean up "the mess" in Washington, by implication the mess created by the errors and omissions of the Truman Administration.

Mr. Stevenson's reply accepted by implication the existence of such "a mess" and promised to clean it up.

President Truman is reported to have been extremly upset and to have started to write one of his famous personal hand written letters telling Mr. Stevenson just what he thought about his behaviour. He was dissuaded by one of his assistants but at his weekly press conference later he clearly showed his irritation at Mr. Stevenson's attitude.

He refused to comment on it declaring in an obviously hurt manner that he did not know what mess Mr. Stevenson was talking about.

The President added punch to this reminding Mr. Stevenson through the press that he (Mr. Truman) was the titular head of the party and the key to any democratic election campaign and that in accordance with American political tradition the Democratic candidate would have to run for office on the basis of the Party's previous record in power.

This rebuke did not appear to set back Mr. Stevenson's effort to disassociate himself from the Truman records and policies. A few hours later he was quoted as disassociating himself from two of President Truman's pet projects— the plan for compulsory health insurance and the plan for supporting farm prices.

The Philippines on Saturday entered the arena of the annual Venice contest between the world's best films of the past year.

CHINESE TROOPS ON BHUTAN BORDER

KALIMPONG, August 23 (PTI): Detachments of Chinese troops have encamped at Chumbi Thang, a small valley five miles from the Sikkim border at the foot of the Indo-Tibetan Himalayan pass Nathula, according to usually reliable reports received here.

The reports said Chinese authorities have withdrawn most of their troops from the Tibetan capital Lhasa, and troops occupying 200 miles of no man's land on the northern border of Bhutan are being reinforced.

SOVIET REPLY TO WESTERN POWERS

MOSCOW, Aug. 23 (PTI-Reuter): M. Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet Foreign Minister today summoned the Ambassador of the three Western Powers and handed them the Russian reply to a Western note on Germany.

Arrested For Spying

BERLIN, Aug. 23 (PTI-Reuter): Two United States officers and one soldier—all belonging to the American Military Missnon with the Soviet occupation forces in Potsdam near Berlin—were arrested on August 15 when "attempting to spy on a Soviet army object", the East Germany News Agency A.D.N. said today.

Iran Would Agree To Arbitration

TEHERAN, August 23 (PTI): Mr. Hasseebi, an Iranian oil expert and engineer, who is a member of the mixed Oil Commission which tenders advice to the Iranian Government on oil matters, was quoted today as saying Iran would in the last resort agree to arbitration on the question of compensation for the former oil company (Anglo-Iranian).

Jordan's Boy-King

GENEVA, Aug. 23 (PTI-Reuter): A British airliner will make a special stop here tomorrow night to pick up school-boy King Hussein and fly him to his desert kingdom of Jordan to rule in place of his sick father, Talal. Normally the plane stops only at Rome.

Indo-Jap Cotton Parleys Break Down

TOKYO, Aug. 23 (UPA): Japanese negotiations for the purchase of raw cotton from Pakistan have broken down and the Japanese delegation will return here next week, the cotton industry at Osaka was informed on Thursday.

Andhras Can't Claim Madras City

C. R.'s ADVICE TO THE AGITATORS

MADRAS, August 23 (UPI):

MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI, Chief Minister of Madras told the Andhras today that so long as they clung fast to the demand for the inclusion of Mad ras City in the future Andhra state they would not be able to achieve their separate state. The Chief Minister also advised the people of Tamilnad, and especially the Tamils in the city of Madras not to get frightened or agitated over the Andhra claim for the Madras City.

Speaking at the fifth Tamil Festival this morning the Chief Minister said that he could assure the Tamils, including Madras, that with large majority of Tamil population, Madras City could never become part of Andhra state. The Tamils need not produce quotations from puranas and other literary works and historical documents to sustain their right to Madras City which was unquestionable.

LANGUAGE FORGOTTEN

The Chief Minister said that the protaganists of Andhra state were claiming people of Andhra decent who had migrated long long ago to Tamilnad, settled here and imbibed the Tamil culture and contributed to the Tamil language and literature and almost completely forgotten even the Telugu language, and counted them as Andhras who were pinning for separate status.

Rajaji continued "Andhras can never substantiate their claim for the Madras City by this wrong and misleading arithmatical calculation."

Tamil people were not at all against the Andhras getting their separate state, he added. "So long as they choose to remain with us we will treat them as our own brothers and if they separate us will treat them as our neighbours. But they do not know how to get their objective. They cling fast to the pillar, namely Madras City, and still want to achieve Andhra state, which is an impossibility" he concluded.

RANI AS PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, August 23: Rani of Akkalkot, Nirmalraje Bhonsle, a Congress MLA from Sholapur, has been appointed as Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister of Bombay Mr. Morarji Desai, it is learnt here. It is said, however, that she would not accept any salary for her post and will work on honorary basis.

Seat Inside Secretariat

Sitaram Demands Facilities For Satyagrahis

BHIMAVARAM, Aug. 23 (UPI) Chief Minister of Madras, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari has suggested to Swami Sitaram, the leader of the Andhra province movement to stop the campaign of Satyagraha and fast in front of the Government Secretariat Madras.

In a message to Swami Sitaram, the Chief Minister says: "This exhibition or demonstration is most inappropriate and I cannot afford to encourage it. It is your duty on the other hand, to stop such embarrassments".

This is in reply to Swami's telegrams to the governor and the Chief Minister asking them to give shelter to the fasting satyagrahis inside the secretariat's building in the immediate vicinity, following reports that satyagrahis was denied admission into the Secretariat.

Speaking at the prayer meeting here Swamiji referred to the Chief Minister's negative reply and observed that it was the Government's flouting of public opinion and delay in the solution of the Andhra problem which necessitated the present satvagraha movement."

Swamiji said that his request should be viewed in broad standpoint of humanity and not from that of "petty prejudices of party politics" He also asserted that it was the duty of the Government to protect the life and health of its citizens and the Chief Minister as the head of the state, "is therefore bound to provide the satyagrahis a seat in the Secretariat building which is really the property of the people."

Police Open Fire

Sinhalese-Muslim Riot In Colombo

COLOMBO, August 23 (PTI): Police opened fire to quell a riot between sinhalese and Muslims which broke out this afternoon at Gal Oya valley near the East Coast of Ceylon.

The trouble arose when a group of Muslims stormed a lorry which had knocked down and killed a Muslim. Two people were killed and two seriously injured.

There was however no casualty from police firing.

Trouble spread quickly in the area and reports here said Sinhalese retaliated at two places.

A butcher's stall and a hotel were looted, a house burnt down and passing vehicles stoned at several places.

Police pickets have been posted at key points and the situation was reported to be under control. All the injured were taken to hospital. Three persons have been arrested so far.

CEYLON'S MOVE

COLOMBO, August 23 (PTI): The Ceylon Government has appointed a three-man board to advise External Affairs Ministry on matters connected with illegal immigration from India, it is learned.

The Board's main function will be to advise the Ministry as to whether a person under suspicion is an illegal immigrant or one who came to the island legitimately.

Under the present law, the Government can punish or deport those caught in the act of illicitly landing. But difficulty is experienced in the case of those who crossed over to the island unlawfully some time ago and go about their work in a normal way.

Sir Richard Aluwihare, Inspector-General of Police, recently toured the Mannar area and said that the number of persons attempting to sneak into Ceylon at this place was dwindling rapidly. Only 35 persons were arrested last week.

INDO-PAK TRADE AGREEMENT

NEW DELHI, August 23 (UPI): The eight-article Indo-Pakistan trade agreement which was signed in New Delhi on August 5 last, has been approved by the two governments and the text of the agreement has been released for simultaneous publication in India and Pakistan. The agreement was signed by Mr. Bhoothalingam, leader of the Indian Trade Delegation on behalf of the Government of India, while the leader of the Pakistan trade delegation, Mr. M. Karamatullah signed on behalf of Pakistan Government. The agreement will remain in force from August 8, 1952 to June 1953.

GANAPATI IN BHARAT NATYA POSE

Bharata Natya is in vogue today in Bombay and the sculptor who made the Ganapati image above seems to have been hit by the dance wave. Ganapati is worshipped by Hiudus at the inauguration of all their functions. But today is the day fixed for Ganapati's exclusive worship, which is accompanied by unusual gaiety beaten only by Diwali Holidays.

QURESHI'S REJOINDER TO INDIA'S OFFER

Wants All Indo-Pak Disputes To Go To Tribunal

KARACHI, August 23 (PTI).

DR. I. H. QURESHI, Pakistan's Minister for Refugees, stated here today that the Pakistan Government would be quite willing "to refer the question of evacuee property to an international tribunal or even to arbitration, provided India agrees to do the same in all matters under dispute between the two countries".

Dr. Qureshi was commenting on yesterday's press report from Delhi that India would shortly ask Pakistan to refer the evacuee property dispute to arbitration. He however added "India is finding excuses for absolutely illegal and unjustifiable confiscation of property left by the Muslims in that country and wants Pakistan to agree to such illegal procedure. It is obvious that we cannot be a party to such confiscation which transgresses all previous agreement as also canons of justice and law".

PREPARATORY TO PLEBISCITE

Graham Ready With Kashmir Agenda

GENEVA, Aug. 23 (PTI):—Quarters close to the U.N. representative for Kashmir, Dr. Frank Graham, in Geneva today indicated that the conference scheduled to open in the Palais Des Nations on Monday next between representatives of India and Pakistan at ministerial level under Dr. Graham's chairmanship "will in all probability be delayed by a day or two" in view of the inability of some of the members of the Indian Delegation to reach Geneva in time.

Dr. Graham, arrived in Geneva yesterday from New Yirk.

Five members of Dr. Graham's staff have arrived in Geneva. They are Generla Jacob L. Devers, military adviser, Mr. Miguel A. Marin, principal secretary Mr. Elmore Jackson, Political officer, personal assistant to Dr. Graham Colonel Joy Dow commissioned-aid to general Devers and Miss Odette Goldmunts, secretary.

The European office of the United Nations describes in a press release the first item on the agenda as discussion of "revised draft 12 proposals submitted by Dr. Graham."

The agenda according to this press release, is "implementation of the U.N. Commission of India and Pakistan resolutions of 13, August 1948, and 5 January 1949." The conference begins on Aug. 25 round an oval table on the first floor of the Palais Des Nations, a massive modern building overlooking lake Geneva.

These resolutions incorporate the UNCIP proposals submitted to the India and Pakistan Governments directed not only to cessation of hostilities in Kashmir, but to settlement of the dispute. They are also instruments which establish the procedure for the solution of the Kashmir issue.

Dr. Graham's renewed bid to solve the Kashmir problem will be directed to breaking the deadlock on the quantum of troops on either side of the ceasefire line preparatory to a plebiscite.

India's delegation to conference is led by her Defence Minister Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar who has been unavoidably hold up in India but is scheduled to reach in time before the conference opens on Monday morning.

GreatnessOfTamil Language

FESTIVAL IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Aug. 23 (UPI): Presiding over the fifth Tamil Festival Conference today Mr. T. V. K. Kalyanasundara Mudaliar, claimed that Tamil language remained unpolluted by the so-called modern reformist trends and political and other onslaughts.

The Governor of Madras. Mr. Sri Prakasa attended the opening session of the fifth Tamil Festival The two day conference is also attended by fraternal delegates from Ceylon, Malaya, Burma, and by Mr. S. Natesan, Minister for Transport, Government of Ceylon.

"Congress Sandesh" Suspends Publication

NEW DELHI, August 23 (H.S.): "Congress Sandesh," the Hindi and English Weekly organ of the All-India Congress Committee, has suspended its publication for an indefinite period from the last week. The reason for the sudden suspension of the journal is said to be lack of funds.

India's Envoy In Nepal Is Retiring

KHATMANDU, August 23 (PTI): There have been persistant reports in diplomatic circles here that Indian Ambassador to Nepal C. P. N. Singh is retiring from the present assignment and would shortly leave on another diplomatic mission.

The Governor of Madras, Mr. Sri Prakasa prorogued with effect from Satuday the sessions of the Madras Legislative Assembly and the Madras Legislative Council which commenced on June 27.

CITY TO HAVE PASSING SHOWERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay city and suburbs will have variable skies tomorrow with some passing showers, the Weather Bureau said tonight. It said that the day temperatures may increase.

Colaba recorded one cent of rain today. No rain fell in Santa Cruz. The total rainfall for Bombay is 57.7 inches which is 4.1 inches above normal. The rainfall for Santa Cruz is 87.9 inches.

B.E.S.T. Workers' 'Go Slow' Policy To Go

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The "go slow" campaign of the B.E.S.T. bus drivers and conductors has endd and the buses will run on normal timings from tomorrow.

An agreement was arrived at between the B.E.S.T. Workers' Union and the Undertaking today. The agreement was ratified by the General Council of the Union at a meeting held tonight.

The management has agreed to re-check the running time of buses on all the routes. The scrutiny will commence on Tuesday..

Traffic officers will themselves sit at the wheels to carry out the check, while a representative of the Union and another officer will sit inside the buses. The buses will carry passengers.

The schedule ofr duty and the running time of the buses will be fixed in accordance with the observations made at this scrutiny.

According to the agreement, the Undertaking has agreed to instal speedometers in two —B.E.S.T. buses. Those drivers who wished to have an idea of the speed would be allowed to ply these vehicles for a short duration. The Undertaking was believed to have expressed a doubt about the advisability of installing speedometers on all buses, as this was uneconomical.

The Union has been informed that no action will be taken against those drivers and conductors who were on the "go slow" campaign.

Earlier during the day, the General Manager of the Undertaking Mr. J. P. L. Shenoy had issued a warning to the employees that their "harassing tractics" might result in a wage cout.

BOMBAY LEGISLATURE PROROGUED

Assembly Discusses Schemes For Water In Scarcity Areas

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, August 23.

THE two-month-old monsoon session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly was prorogued 'sine die' with an inconclusive discussion on a non-official resolution by Mr. A. T. Patil, urging upon the Government to prepare a comprehensive scheme to provide good drinking water to the residents in the scarcity areas in the State.

Intervening in the debate Mr. Shantilal Shah, Minister for Labour and Health, said that the Government was alive to the necessity of providing drinking water to its citizens and particularly to those in the scarcity areas. He added that it was the intention of the Government to construct at least one well in a village with the population of 200 or more.

He disclosed that in the post-war years a sum of Rs. 2,91,00,000 had been earmarked on which one crore twenty-five lakhs was spent on 3,365 schemes already completed. Such schemes included construction of wells, canals and pat-bandras. 1,820 schemes were under construction at a total cost of over 38 lakhs.

Earlier Mr. Naushir Bharucha criticised Government's policy in neglecting "scarcity" areas as regards the provision of drinking water. Government was spending on an average about Rs. 50,000 on the construction of one tube well. The same amount, he said, could have been utilised otherwise in digging ordinary wells, which could cover a greater area.

The Assembly also accepted three minor amendments passed in the Upper House to a bill to amend the Bombay Agriculture and Tenancy Act, 1948.

The House was then prorogued 'sine die'.

BOMBAY COUNCIL

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, August 23.

The Bombay Legislative Council was today prorogued 'Sine Die' after it had passed a Bill to amend the Bombay Tenancy Act with three minor official amendments and also a Bill to amend the Bombay Essential Commodities and Cattle Control Act.

The Legislative Assembly cut short the discussion of a non-official resolution, moved by Mr. A. T. Patil, demanding a comprehensive scheme to provide good drinking water in the water scarcity areas in the Bombay State. The discussion will be resumed in the next session of the Assembly

REFRESHER COURSE ON AYURVEDA

Arrangements At Four Institutions

BOMBAY, Saturday: A four-week Refresher Course—from October 20 to November 15, 1952—will be held under the auspices of the Faculty of Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Systems of Medicine, Bombay, at the following institutions: (1) the Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Poona; (2) the Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Ahmednagar; (3) the R.A. Podar Medical College, Worli, Bombay; and (4) the Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Jamnagar.

The Course will be open to medical practitioners serving in Government, Municipal and District Local Board institutions, subsidised medical practitioners and practitioners who have registered or enlisted under the Bombay Medical Practitioners' Act, 1938.

Fees for the full Course, which consists of 80 lectures and demonstrations, are Rs. 30.

Applications for admission to, and further inquiries regarding, the Refresher Course may be made directly to the teaching institutions concerned.

SATNA, (Dist. Nasik), August 23 (H.S.): A demand for the merger of about 22 villages of the Songadh Taluka in Surat District into the Dangs, has been made by Mr. Anant Lahanu Jadhao, M.L.A. from the Dang District, in an application to the Revenue Minister, Mr. B. S. Hirey, it is understood.

THE PLIGHT OF FRENCH INDIANS

Mahe Leader To Report

VILLUPURAM, Aug. 23 (PTI): Mr. C. E. Bharathan, French Indian leader from Mahe, will explain to the All-India Congress Committee to meet at Indore the 'extremely' difficult conditions under which the people have to live in French India, it is learnt here.

NAGPUR, August 23 (H.S.): The students of the Journalist Department at the Hislop College have started a magazine of their own, the first issue of which was out on August 20. It is named "The Journalist."

Development Of Hindustan A. C. Factory

BANGALORE, August 23 (PTI): Mr. Srinagesh, General Manager of the Hindustan Aircraft Factory told pressmen today that they had plans for further development of the factory.

He said, two years ago the factory was doing brisk business in overhauling but due to strikes and other reasons, it had dwindled. Neighbouring countries which depended mainly on the factory for overhauling services were seeking them elsewhere. It was proposed he said, to regain the business, through, among other measures, the reduction of the cost of overhauling. Burma was likely to send her planes shortly to the factory, while other countries were expected to follow suit.

By December this year 15 railway coaches would be manufactured a month as against the ten now. The main bottle-neck at present was lack of under carriages, he said.

The Japanese Parliamentary Vice-Foreign Minister Mr. Ishihara left Tokyo for New Delhi on Saturday carrying with him the instrument of ratification of the Indo-Japanese Peace Treaty.

S. K. Patil Sticks To His Guns

(Continued from Page 12)

T.C.C. would like to support the Working Committee recommendations and help his own doom?" he asked. If a P.C.C. President was favoured to continue in his office for more than two years, it only indicated the good work done by him, he added.

PARLIAMENTARY BOARDS

The creation of Parliamentary Boards for "regulating and co-ordinating the Parliamentary activities of the Congress Legislature Parties and for maintaining smooth and friendly relationship between the organisational and Parliamentary wings of the Congress' was a healthy step, he said, which would go a long way in obliterating the present discontent.

Referring to the B.P.C.C. opposition to have members of Parliament as ex-officio members of the Pradesh Congress Committees, Mr. Patil asked whether the parity sought to be created between regular elected members and the M.P.s was not unfair? The elections to the B.P.C.C. was no ordinary matter; it involved more constructive work and finance for a Congressman to get elected to the P.C.C. than it did in becoming a member of the Parliament. The backing of the official Congress, the use of the organisation and the financial support which a potential candidate to the Parliament received was denied to a man aspiring to the P.C.C. membership. "How is it compatible that a man who has done nothing to deserve the P.C.C. membership should sit in the same committee with one who has undergone the rigors of an election?" he queried.

If all the Working Committee desired by the move was to enable the P.C.Cs to have the guidance of the legislators, it could be achieved by the creation of the Parliamentary Boards. If it was necessary to associate the M.Ps and the M.L.As on the Congress Committees, this can be done for a particular purpose by appointing 'Ad Hoc' Committees.

NO REVOLT

"What is this rebellion and revolt that are being attributed to me? There is no revolt. Comparing me to Kripalani and Mishra is just wishful thinking. Whatever may happen to me, I will be in the Indian National Congress till the last. If I am thrown out, then I will seek happiness through my domesticity, but there is no other organisation except the Congress for me," he said.

He denied that he was spearheading any joint agitation with the other P.C.Cs against the Working Committee. It was not with that motive that he had made his speech. There was nothing personal against any individual in what he had said and he hoped that none would have anything personal against him.

Minor issues like the primary membership of the Congress or Khadi had ceased to interest the people. The people were more concrned now with the immediate needs of life—needs with which the administration had to do something or the other.

If the Congress legislators themselves ignored the Congress Committees, with what face could he go to the people? Mr. Patil was sure that there was bound to be appreciation for his point of view in the High Command.

The opposition to the nomination of Mr. Ratilal Gandhi came first, as a matter of fact, from the Karnatak Congress Committee and not from him. Even there the opposition was not personal but constitutional.

WHY OPPOSITION

The B.P.C.C. chief declined to comment on the support extended to the Multi-Point Sales tax by the Maharashtra Pradesh Committee. After all, he said, the burden of the tax fell mostly on Bombay. In the case of the Land Surcharge move, however, the M.P.C.C. had "pointed a pistol" at the Ministry and the object was achieved.

"We too pointed a pistol here, but ours had no cartridges in it," he said. If his suggestion for the Parliamentary Board—the laision committee—had been accepted, then the validity for the tax could have been explained to the people properly. It might even have been that as a result of the deliberations of this Board, there need not have any been any move for a Multi-point Sales Tax at all.

SPECULATIONS REFUTED

Mr. Patil was approached by pressmen to clarify "speculations" in respect of exchange of letters between him and Mr. Nehru on his speech. Mr. Patil said that he had been in "continuous correspondence" with the Prime Minister but it was baseless to say that "Nehru had asked any explanation" from him on the speech. The exchange had been friendly on both the sides. It was not a fact he added that Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai had talks with him on the speech.

SECULAR STATE DOES IT

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 23 (UPI): India's secular character has created a deep impression in East Africa.

It is stated that at the time of partition, all Muslim residents in East Africa declared that they were Pakistanis. Recently as the policy of the Indian Government became known to them, four thousand to five thousand Muslims registered themselves with the Indian Commissioner's Office as Indian nationals.

Crime Wave In Kenya

CURFEW IN THREE AFRICAN AREAS

NAIROBI, August 23 (PTI-Reuter): Kenya's government today warned that it would use "every means at its disposal" to smash the colony's mounting crime wave.

A curfew has been clamped on three African areas in the past two days and the Government has promised to increase the police force by 1,000, following violent crimes in Nairobi and Kenya—blamed on an anti-European secret society, Mau.

The society is said to be terrorising African communities.

The statement re-emphasised the British Government's policy regarding self-government for East African territories, saying that it is still self-government within the Commonwealth with proper provision for all the main communities in East Africa

Price-Boom In Pondicherry

VILLUPURAM, August 23 (PTI): Prices of articles of day-to-day use in Pondicherry have suddenly spurted up according to reports reaching here today.

Seventy million rupees worth of currency issued by a local French bank is said to be in possession of Indian banks and Indian post offices.

Business is reported has shrunk since Pondicherry importers have to pay in Indian Union currency.

Lack of official exchange organisations and import control on Indian goods had obstructed free movement of goods leading to sudden price-booms.

Paddy is being sold at Rs. 20 per kalam of 24 Madras measures while other primary articles like chillies, potatoes, grains and pulses are selling at rates 50 to 100 per cent above Indian Union prices.

UNIVERSITY REFORM BILL CRITICISED

Andhra Syndicate's Fears

WALTAIR, August 22 (PTI). The Syndicate of the Andhra University described the proposal of the Union Government to establish a Central Council of University Education and legislation on the lines suggested in their draft bill circulated to the states and the various universities as an "encroachment on the autonomy" of the universities and was bound to affect the healthy growth of university education.

The Syndicate expressed the fear that the interference of the Government with regard to standardisation of the studies would result in producing graduates only to suit particular Government departments and not for expansion of knowledge.

The Syndicate was also of the opinion that the proposed legislation was not necessary and stated that uniformity of studies could best be achieved by entrusting the task to the Inter University Board. It therefore pleaded for placing the Inter-University Board on a statutory basis.

REDS BUILD HOUSE FOR TRUCE TALK MEN!

TOKYO, Aug. 23 (PTI-Reuter).

The Communists at Pan Mun Jon today began building a permanent house at the truce village to take the place of their worn, faded and dingy tent which had served their delegation for more than a year.

Apparently prepared to go on negotiating indefinitely they started to construct a building 36 feet by 24 feet with a concrete floor, brick foundations and walls of pinewood.

The carpenters working on the house seemed to be Chinese but would answer no questions according to a PTI-Reuter correspondent in Korea.

United Nations liaison officers today went to Pan Mun Jon with a statement for the Communists giving a new list of thirteen names and numbers of United Nations prison camps with maps showing their locations.

BUNKER HILL BATTLE

Close to Pan Mun Jon, American marines after a brief respite met renewed Communist probes at Bunker Hill, the prominent burned and shell-rocked mound they successfully held all last week against repeated Communist attacks. The Communists withdrew when the marines reacted violently to their patrols.

The Far East Air Force announced that a 'Sabre' jet fighter was lost over North Korea yesterday when flying with others as a screen for fighter-bombers.

PEKING CHARGE

Peking radio in a report from Pyongyang today claimed an American bomber raid on August 20, killed 240 civilians and destroyed nearly 1,000 buildings.

The report said the Americans "were determined to annihilate the city".

The radio also alleged that Japan was preparing to enter the Korean War. The radio charged the Japanese Government of planning rearmament and the re-introduction of conscription and "to join the aggressive war in Korea".

Uneasy Truce In Palestine

LONDON, August 23 (PTI-Reuter): The uneasy truce in Palestine which has lasted since the end of 1948 is likely to continue despite the recurrence of talks of a possible second round in the Arab-Israeli war, in the opinion of observers here.

Tension was raised last week by the statement by Colonel Adib el Shishakly, Commander-in-Chief of the Syrian Army and Syria's "strong man," that the Middle East was not big enough to hold both Arabs and Jews.

Observers here consider that neither Jews nor Arabs have an interest in re-starting a war which could only be expected to result in the complete cutting off of all arms supplies by the big three Western Powers.

1950 DECLARATION

This was implicit in the 1950 declaration by Britain, France and the United States in which they said they would like "immediate action" both within and outside the United Nations to prevent on attempted violation of the frontiers accepted in the armistice.

But continued reports of allegedly Israeli provoked border skirmishes with her Arab neighbours raise some doubt as to whether the sentiments of Israeli citizens are completely in sympathy with those of Mr Ben Gurion.

3 ISLETS SUBMERGED

DIBRUGARH, August 23 (PTI): The Brahmaputra is rising slowly here following heavy rains in the neighbouring hills. The river has already submerged three mid-stream islets used by the north bank villagers for cattle grazing.

Fishermen have suspended work after two fishing boats capsized in the swift currents yesterday. All the occupants of the boats were, however, rescued.

An Indo-Pakistan Conference at the Secretariat level will be held in Delhi shortly on archives and old records.

REGULATION OF ENTRY OF PAKISTANIS INTO INDIA

Centre Issues New Detailed Rules

NEW DELHI, August 23 (UPI).

PAKISTAN nationals holding permits for visiting India, issued under the Influx from Pakistan (Control) Act, 1950, will have to secure passports and visas for the purpose with effect from the midnight of October 14/15 next, with the commencement of the Indo-Pakistan passport system by both the Governments. Pakistan nationals will, however, be allowed to remain in India during the period of validity of their permits, but not after the 14th January, 1953.

The Government of India have issued detailed rules and regulations governing the entry into and stay in India or Pakistan nationals under the new passport system, and also facilities for Indian nationals to visit Pakistan. They provide liberal facilities for Pakistani nationals to visit India. The Government of India have also made special provisions for members of minority community in Pakistan who wish to migrate to India.

It may be mentioned that the Government of Pakistan has already issued a communique embodying the rules. Though the Government of India did not agree with them in all respects. The unilateral issue of the communique was regretted by the Government of India.

PAK NATIONALS

Pakistan nationals domiciled in East Pakistan, who are in India on the October 15, 1952, without any permits, will also be permitted to remain in India, without passports and visas, until the January 14, 1953.

Pakistan nationals in India on the 15th October 1952, who do not wish to, or are unable to return to Pakistan by the 14th January 1953, must, within that period, (A) obtain a Pakistan passport and an Indian visa valid for further stay, and (B) get themselves registered with the Commissioner of Police or the Superintendent of Police of the town or district in which they are resident.

ISSUE OF PASSPORTS

Passports will be issued in India by all State Governments. In addition, in the States of Assam, West Bengal, Tripura and in the district of Purnea in Bihar, passports will also be issued by Collectors or Deputy Commissioners. In Punjab (India), passports to pilgrims and members of goodwill missions, sports teams etc., will be issued by Commissioners of divisions at Jullundur and Ambala. Passports to Government servants who have to visit Pakistan at short notice will also be issued by the Deputy Commissioners of Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Ferozepore and Jullundur.

CHOU EN-LAI MEETS SOVIET PRESIDENT

LONDON, August 23 (PTI-Reuter): Soviet President Nicolai Shvernik today received Mr. Chou En-lai. Chinese Premier and Foreign Minister, Moscow Radio said.

Mr. Gregory Pushkin, a Deputy Foreign Minister and Mr. Alexei Gorkin, the Secretary of the Supreme Soviet were also present on the Soviet side.

Stalin Receives French Envoy

LONDON, August 23 (PTI-Reuter): M. Josef Stalin yesterday received the French Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Tass, official Soviet news agency reported today.

The Ambassador, Professor Louisjoxe, was appointed to the post in April. He arrived in Moscow on August 7.

The Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs M. Andrei Vyshinsky also attended yesterday's meeting the Tass said.

Two Killed In 'Quake

AMERICAN CITY BADLY HIT

LOS ANGELES, August 23 (PTI-Reuter): Los Angeles was awakened at 03-10 hours local time (10-10 GMT) today by violent tremors which rocked the city.

Hundreds of people telephoned the police but several hours later police said no material damage had been reported.

Police at Bakersfield, 120 miles north-east, badly hit by a major quake yesterday, said today's tremor was not felt there.

2 KILLED

At least two people are known to have died and 32 were injured by the earthquake which devastated Bakersfield.

ALLIES REFUTE SOVIET CHARGES

BERLIN, Aug. 23 (PTI-Reuter): The three Western High Commissioners have rejected Soviet charges that hey sought to reduce trade between East and West Germany, Allied officials said today.

The High Commissioners counter-accused the Russians of "deliberate attempts to divide Germany completely".

FILM STAR AS GRAND MARSHALL

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey, Aug. 22 (UPA): Voluptuous Marilyn Monroe will preside as grand marshall of the Miss America beauty contest here next month, pageant officials announced today.

The blonde screen star will be the first woman to referee the competition of the 52 contestants, officials said, and her presence will shatter an 82 year precident. The contest starts on September 2nd.

YUGOSLAV SOLDIER KILLED

Albanian Terrorists Active

BELGRADE, Aug. 23 (PTI-Reuter).

The official Yugoslav agency Tanjug said today that a Yugoslav soldier was killed and three injured when Albanian terorists penetrated into Yugoslavia on three consecutive days this week and opened fire on Yugoslav patrols.

The agency said the terrorists were wearing Yugoslav army uniforms and made surprise attacks on Yugoslav patrols with automatic weapons on August 20, 21 and 22. On each occasion the attackers escaped into Albania.

About half a dozen prisoners lodged in the Bankipore jail are reported to be on hunger-strike for over a week as they are not being treated as political prisoners.

TELENGANA REDS' SCORE!

HYDERABAD, August 23 (PTI): Hyderabad's Chief Minister, Mr. B. Ramakrishna Rao said that the Telengana Communists' had committed 8,000 dacoities and 3,500 murders in the last four years all in "the name of patriotism and service to the people."

Mr. Ramakrishna Rao was addressing an electioneering meeting at Ghanapur in Warangal district yesterday.

The land problem, he said, could be solved only through legislation and the government was taking proper steps in that direction.

Nehru In Sonamarg

SONAMARG, (Kashmir), Aug. 23 (PTI): Prime Minister Nehru is here on a week's holiday went out today for a ten-mile horse ride to Baltal in fine sunny weather.

Mr. Nehru, who sustained a slight knee injury in New Delhi more than a fortnight ago, has recovered and has been going out for short walks.

KING TRIBHUVAN'S COUNCILLORS

KATHMANDU, August 23. An announcement from the royal secretariat today said: the first task of the recently appointed five councillors to King Tribhuvan will be to set up an honest, efficient, democratic, neutral and tral and impartial administrative body which will have to be sympathetic to the public.

It was reliably understood that General Kaisher Shamsher, one of the counsellors and defence minister in the Koirala cabinet, will preside over the meetings of the counsellors in the absence of king Tribhuvan.

The counsellors would get rupees one thousand (Nepalese currency) per month. In addition, they would be allowed free use of car, one personal assistant and orderlies.

WATER COSTS RS. 1-8-0 PER BUCKET

RANGOON, August 23 (PTI): Water sold for up to Rs. 1-8-0 per bucket in Rangoon this week after rebels cut the city's water supplies. Five days ago they blew up the 42 mile long pipe line — for the tenth time in 18 months. Vendors sold waters from nearby lakes.

3 Federations Merge

KANPUR, Aug. 23 (PTI): Representatives of the All India Ordinance Employees Federation, All India Defence Service Civilian Employees Federation and Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh Ordinance Employees Federation at a meeting held here yesterday unanimously decided to merge the three federations into one.

BRITISH MISSION TO CLIMB DHAULAGIRI

KHATMANDU, August 23, (PTI): A four-member British expedition is to attempt a climb of 26,795 feet high Himalayan peak of Dhaulagiri through Nepal in September or November this year. The expedition, sponsored by the British Alpine Club, has been granted permission by the Nepal Government.

Mr. G. S. Roger will lead the expedition which will include mountaineers Messrs. Mackinnon, D. Scott, and T. Weir.

They are expected to leave London on August 28.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, August 23.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

Tata Deferred at 9-00 p.m Rs. 1780/82-8.

Ministerial Purge In Rumania

VIENNA, Aug. 23 (PTI-Reuter): Rumanian Minister of Health and the First Assistant Foreign Minister have been dismissed, it was officially announced, in Bucharest.

Vasile Marza, Minister of Health, was said to have shown "unsuitability for his job and grave negligence".

Avram Bunaciu, First Assistant Foreign Minister was at one time considered a candidate for the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs when his friend Anna Pauker was purged from the position in May.

No mention of another post for him was made in the official announcement.

He acted as Foreign Minister for some weeks before another appointment was made. But it is now considered, according to reports from Bucharest, that his close friendship with Anna Pauker was responsible for his being passed over and now being purged from his post as First Assistant Minister.

MORE REDS TO BE ARRESTED

Anti-Communist Drive In Egypt

CAIRO, Aug. 23 (PTI): Public prosecutor-General Hafez Sabek, personally conducting the drive against Communist plotters today forecast new arrests after investigation of the provincial cell raided by police who detained French Communist journalist Roger Vailland on Tuesday.

Vailland and nineteen Egyptians arrested with him in the raid at Faraskour near the Delta town of Damietta were taken back there today. They are being questioned on the spot and confronted with evidence.

CAIRO ENVOY IN BRITAIN

LONDON, August 23 (PTI-Reuter): Abdel Fattah Amr, Egyptian Ambassador to Britain, flew to Zurich to undergo a medical check up, an Embassy spokesman said here today.

An Embassy spokesman said today that Mr. Amr has not so far resigned his appointment as Egyptian Ambassador to Britain nor received instructions from Cairo, which would require his immediate return to Egypt.

Reports from Cairo have stated that the Egyptian Government was offering Mr. Amr a transfer to an Embassy in Asia but later, a cabinet spokesman was quoted as saying that Mr. Amr could be considered as having resigned.

Current reports in London have suggested that Mr. Amr is still considering whether to retire to his English country home on the Thames.

TURNING DESERT INTO PRAIRIES

CAIRO, Aug. 23 (UPA): Egyptian Strong Man General Mohammed Naguib submitted to Premier Aly Maher today a plan to convert three million acres of desert into fertile prairies to increase the country's livestock, it was revealed here.

The plan, which would be partly financed by United States Point Four aid, was drawn up by the army with the assistance of American experts. Maher is reported to have agreed to carry out the scheme without delay.

The project envisions covering an area with desert grass which does not require much water. The land would be used for grazing in an effort to increase Egypt's cattle population.

Purse To Jaya Prakash

BANARAS, August 23. (PTI): The four-day session of the National Executive of the Socialist Party concluded here late last night. The Executive decided to present a purse to Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan on the occasion of his 51st birthday falling on September 26 next.

Restored To Rank After 78 Years

WASHINGTON, August 23 (PTI-Reuter).

A UNITED STATES naval officer of the American war of independence cashiered for deserting his post on board the frigate Chesapeake in the early 19th century has been restored to his rank posthumously. He was temporary Third Lieut. William S. Cox. His descendents had been fighting to clear his record ever since he died in 1874.

Cox and Capt. James Lawrence, the last surviving officers of the Chesapeake, her standing on the deck of their ship when Lawrence was mortally wounded.

Lawrence asked Cox to take him below for medical attention and Cox obeyed him, but a court martial subsequently stripped Cox of his commission and discharged him for abandoning his place of duty.

"A bill recently passed by Congress recognised that Cox did not know that he had succeeded to the command of the Chesapeake, and President Truman today signed Cox's posthumous commission, back-dating it to October 17, 1874.

LAND REFORM ISSUE BEFORE A-ICC

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE CITY, Aug. 23: The All-India Congress Committee, scheduled to meet here on September 13 and 14, will consider the resolution on land reform policy to be moved on behalf of the Working Committee, it was learnt here from the office of the reception Committee. The meeting will also consider official resolutions on Kashmir, Tunisia, South Africa and foreign policy besides a resolution recommending amendments to Congress Constitution.

The last date for receiving non-official resolutions is August 31.

KABUL ENVOY MEETS VYSHINSKY

MOSCOW, August 23 (UPA):— Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky yesterday received Afghan Ambassador Sultan Ahmed Khan.

The subject of Vyshinsky's talk with the envoy was not disclosed but it was believed connected with a report in the Communist newspaper, 'Pravda', from Kabul to the effect that the American technical mission to Afghanistan, under the guise of investigating health resorts, has been surveying Northern Afghan areas bordering Russia.

A Tass dispatch from Teheran said: "These trips by the Americans are linked locally with the plans of the United States imperialists for prospecting for oil and marking out military roads and air bases on the Soviet border.

Alleged To Have Sheltered Absconder

BOMBAY, Saturday: Alleged to have harboured Bankhilal Devisingh, the principal accused in the Lloyd's Bank dacoity case, who is said to be still absconding Asgarali Dilawarhusein was arrested by the city police yesterday.

The police told the Chief Presidency Magistrate today that the suspect was loitering about in a suspicious manner near Bori Bunder when he was arrested.

Pending further inquiries the suspect was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 3,000.

Latest About Macao Trouble

HONG KONG, August 23 (PTI-Reuter): Macao's mediators Ho Yin and Ma Man crossed into China for the thirteenth time today to try to settle the month-old border dispute.

Reports reaching here indicated that the latest meeting would be decisive.

Trade between China and tiny Portuguese colony has been disrupted since July 26 resulting in the virtual economic blockade of Macao.

U. S. Markets:

COTTON RUNS INTO STIFF OPPOSITION

Fractional Rise In Wall Street

NEW YORK, August 22, (UP A): Cotton made several attempts to keep yesterday's rally going but ran into considerable opposition. It closed on a note of easi ness.

The tendency of hedge-selling to increase on the advances toward the 39-cent level for October delivery threw a blanket over bullish tendencies. Conversely, declines under the 38-1|2-cent level disclosed demand from mill interests and long-term investment buyers.

The uncertainties of the Korean situation along with the ever-present inflationary psychology and news of an Army inquiry for 27,000,000 yards of cotton cloth helped bring about recurring rallies after a shaky opening.

But on the other side, skeptics mentioned the possibility for cooler temperatures with rains over Texas sections during the weekend. It was emphasized that the 39-cent level has been a strong resistance point in recent rallies.

While hedging in futures has been surprisingly small this week Atlanta reports noted that movement of the new crop in the interior picked up considerably over last week. Memphis reports also mentioned that the new crop movement started in some volume in Lower Louisiana and Mississippi with a major portion of the ginnings being sold. The Rio Grande Valley and Corpus Christi areas of Texas reported that with favourable weather ginning will be heavy throughout the territory for the next two weeks.

The market opened off three to up one point. It edged up irregularly to gains of 14 to 18 points and then weakened in the last half-hour to close 15 to 29 points lower.

CLOSING FIGURES

Del	Open	High	Low	Close
SPOT				39.55
Oct.	38.68	38.87	38.45	38.45
Dec.	38.61	38.80	38.37	38.37
Mar.	38.51	38.70	38.25	38.25
May	38.32	38.50	38.07	38.07
July	37.84	37.97	37.60	37.60
Oct.	35.88	36.02	35.75	35.78
Dec.	35.70	35.75	35.65	35.55

NEW ORLEANS

SPOT				38.70
Oct	38.69	38.86	38.41	3841
Dec.	38.59	38.77	38.36	38.36
Mar.	38.49	38.61	38.24	38.24
May	38.31	38.47	38.03	38.03
July	37.82	37.95	37.52	37.52
Oct.	35.85	36.04	35.87	35.81
Dec.		35.62	35.60	35.60

WALL STREET

Prices in the averages on the stock exchange barely closed higher today with fluctuations ot one-eighth or one-fourth of a point in either way in low tradings. Experts opined there was nothing of sufficient interest to generate buying or selling.

Dealings picked up to 910,000 shares. Of 1,002 issues traded, 382 advanced, 333 declined and 307 were unchanged. Rails were mixed. Some higher-priced oils had wide gains raging up to four points. Steels and motors were narrowly mixed.

Kerb trading amounted to 280,000 shares. The turnover in bonds was dol. 2,000,000.

PEPPER

The pepper market continued unchanged, quiet. Spot was indicated nominally around dol. 1.85, and stocks awaiting release around dol. 1.64 to dol. 1.83.

August shipment was dol. 1.64. September dol. 1.56 and October dol. 1.51 per pound.

RUBBER

Rubber futures were 15 to 40 lower with sales of 24 contracts.

Quiet trading was featured by evening-up in September delivery plus weekend adjustments. Dealers reported slow situation in the spot market. The closings were:

September	29.65 bid.
October	29.11 nom.
November	28.58 nom.
December	28.05 bid.
January	27.75 nom.
February	27.45 nom.
Spot	29.25.

SILVER

On the New York market today the price of silver was unchanged at 82-3/4 cents per ounce.

TIN AND METAL

On the New York market today the price of Spot tin was unchanged at 121-1/2 cents per pound.

In the forward market, Aug was quoted at 120.00 cents per pound bid and September at 119.00 cents per pound bid.

LEAD was quoted at 15.20 cents per pound bid for August and 15.10 cents per pound bid for September.

ZINC was quoted at 14.10 cents per pound bid for August and 14.20 cents per pound bid for September.

U. S. STEEL PRICE

On the New York market today the price range for U. S. Steel was:

High 39-3/4, Low 39-3/8, Close 39-3/4

COPRA

On the New York market today copra was asked at dol. 132.50 per short ton.

Coconut oil was asked at 9-1/2 cents per pound.

CASTORSEEDS

Brazilian castorseeds were quoted at dol. 170.00 per long ton, nom. fob Brazil, today.

Castor oil in bulk was quoted at 22-1/2 cents per pound, nom.

Castor oil in tank cars was quoted at 10 cents per pound, nom.

Castor Seeds Market

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

September opened at Rs. 173 and after advancing at Rs. 175 declined and closed at Rs. 170-4. May opened at Rs. 154-8 and after advancing at Rs. 155 declined at Rs. 151-8 and closed at Rs. 152.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

120 D. Ready Japan	4	12	0
150 D. Ready Japan	4	11	0
120 D. Ready Italy	4	7	0
120 D. Ready Italy	4	4	0
150 D. Box Aug.	845		
150 D. Box Sept.	855		
2/40 Staple Aug.	750		
2/40 Staple Sept.	740		

Veteran Journalist Retires

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 23 (UPI): Mr. C. M. Modi, a veteran Gujerati journalist and manager of the local branch of the Press Trust of India has retired from service.

During his 30 years' journalism Mr. Modi had covered many important assignments including the historic Dandi march of Mahatma Gandhi in 1930. He was also one of the sponsors of the Gujerat Journalists Association.

'AIRY' VIEWS

MYSORE, Aug. 23 (PTI): The Union Communications Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, said here yesterday that the Government intended to encourage formation of flying schools and glider clubs with a view to make people "air-minded".

Oil Merchants' Appeal To Dr. Prasad

BOMBAY, Saturday: In a telegram addressed today to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President, Republic of India, the Oil Merchants' Chamber, Ltd. has urged him to withhold his assent to the Bombay Sales Tax Act 1952, which has been just enacted by the State Legislature and will be shortly submitted to the President for his consideration and sanction, as this measure renders all kinds of edible oils except ghani edible oil liable to sales tax in Bombay State, even though the recent Central legislation of Essential Goods Act, which has preceded the enactment of latest Bombay Sales Tax Act, lists without any restrictive qualifications and distinction, edible oils in general as article essential for the life of the community and thus precludes any State Government from levying sales tax, purchase tax etc. on such commodities. The Chamber has therefore requested the President to direct the Bombay Government to fall in line with Central Act and exempt edible oils in general from their latest Sales tax legislation as it is a common man's food of daily necessity. A copy of this telegram has been also addressed to the Finance Minister, Government of India.

MR. B. M. DATAR IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. B. M. Datar, Deputy Minister for Home Affairs, Government of India, arrived here today by air from Delhi.

He will be leaving in the evening for a tour of Poona, Belgaum, Hubli, Nepani, Kolhapur and other places. He will return to Delhi on Friday, September 5.

MINISTERS TO BE BACK IN CITY BY WEEK-END

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay which because of the session of the legislatures had shifted to Poona will re-assemble in Bombay on Tuesday.

All the Ministers are expected to be in the city by the week-end.

As Monday is a public holiday the Secretariat along with other Government offices will remain

LAST LOOK ROUND

(Continued From Page 6, Col 5)

leagues to work with 'ADVANCED CASES' of T.B.

Nutrition Needs

FORTIFICATION of wheat flour is the chief recommendation of a monograph on "Wheat and wheat products as human food" published last week by the Indian Council of Medical Research. Whole meal (brown) loaves contain higher amount of certain nutrients. But due to low digestibility and poor keeping quality, people go in for white bread. If the diet contains bread in a very small measure and is varied then it does not affect the consumer much. Among the lower economic groups wheat forms the bulk of the staple food. Unless, therefore, wheat flour is fortified with vitamin B1 and calcium carbonate, as is done in the United Kingdom, the common man in India will have to suffer. And, therefore, it is for the authorities to see that wheat-loaves do not come out of the bakery without the necessary fortification with the nutrients they must possess in order to avert trouble later to the consumers.

Cancer Cure?

STORIES of "miracle drugs" are not wanting either in India. We have every now and then something new from the West and the antipodes. This time it is from Nagpur, and that a big front page writeup in a prominent daily. THE CLAIM IS OF CURE OF CANCER CASES, SOME OF WHICH WERE REJECTED BY CANCER HOSPITALS AS "HOPELESS." The "staff correspondent" of the paper who is responsible for the writeup does not seem to realise the precise meaning of the word "cure," which he has profusely used. The Cobalt-bomb treatment which bombards the affected area of cancer with 600 million gamma 'bullets' in one 'sitting' or exposure—equal to the effect of half the quantity of radium in the entire world—is not pronounced a 'cure' by scientists. One has to wait and watch in cancer as in leprosy for five years; if in that period there is no recurrence of the symptoms, then only we can call it a cure. Our colleague says that these Nagpur cases are cures. Considering the scientific view mentioned above, one has to take his writeup with a big pinch of salt.

The Nagpur hero is a retired Assistant Surgeon and an M.C.P.S. He was a tutor in Sassoon Hospital in Poona. He is reported to have experience of work in various departments of the medical service. This doctor has now taken to Ayurvedic treatment, at least in regard to cancer. "The medicine works miraculously. The patient gets relief on the first day and that relief grows from day to day, provided he has at the start of the treatment some vitality in him and is not averse to taking a diet." The medicine consists mainly of a mixture of gold, copper and mica oxides supplemented by herbal doses and external applications. The charges are ridiculously low as compared with the charges in cancer hospitals. (The Cobalt-bomb treatment also costs only one cent compared to dollars 64 for the radium method)

About the "amazing cure" part of the writeup, I have written already. But even if there is some relief, the Nagpur medico's claim deserves to be investigated by a competent board of specialists either of the Indian Medical Council or in Government service. Because even a little relief of the suffering in the case of a cancer patient is a great achievement.

VedicMathematics

FROM Nagpur again comes the report of "Miracles of Vedic Mathematics." Shri Shankaracharya of Puri (Govardhan Math) the other day gave a lecture in the Nagpur University Convocation Hall. Ministers, academicians, politicians and teenagers were present by the hundreds and "made no secret of their delight when the sage revealed the wonders that a formula could work," says the report. The veteran sage said that Prof. Colebrook and Prof. Williams had spoken of Indian Mathematics in derisive terms. That had provoked him in his college days to undertake the study of Vedic Mathematics. Subsequently he discovered the key.

This Shankaracharya's father was a scholar. There was in the family a manuscript of "Yajur Veda". At the end of the book were mystery 'Sutras' (aphorisms). The father on his death-bed bequeathed the family relic to his son with an injunction to find the key to the aphorisms at the end of the manuscript of "Yajur Veda". After eight long years of meditation in a forest the Shankaracharya found the master-key to the aphorisms. In his first lecture at the University Convocation Hall, the Shankaracharya gave some demonstrations of easy methods of multiplication of small and big numbers by the steps embodied in the "Sutras."

When Sir Akbar Hydari (Sr.) was in Hyderabad, the Shankaracharya addressed the Osmania University. Dr. Holland was the head of the Department of Mathematics. He said: "You know that I am the greatest living mathematician."

But when the Shankaracharya was at the black-board writing the answer to a ticklish problem, Dr. Holland was the first to get up and ask how the Shankaracharya could write the answer offhand when the working out of the problem required 35 sheets of paper, according to the report.

The Shankaracharya has addressed other universities also. The universities, like the British Medical Council or Harley Street, are "citadels." They take long to scale and force surrender. It is said an Agra professor told the Shankaracharya that if the latter's method was accepted, the professors would run out of employment! The publishers were willing to publish the 'Sutras' in book form but not to take the responsibility of selling the copies. However, if the "Sutras" are really a key, and an easy key at that, for mathematical problems, the Nagpur University, before which the Shankaracharya is giving lectures, should boldly come forward and pronounce its verdict on the 'Yajur Veda" Sutras.

* *

According to Shri C. D Deshmukh the ratio of nurses to population is one to 35,000 in India. But in Madras, which is as usual ahead of other States, the ratio is one to 8,000. That is why the Madras Government Maternity Hospital was some time back reported to have shown the record number of births in any maternity hospital in India during a period of twelve months!

BANK LIQUIDATION PROCEDURE

Committee's Terms Of Reference

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Banks' Liquidation Proceedings Committee, presided over by Mr. Dhiren Mitra, former Solicitor to the Government of India, will hold its sittings here in the Office of the Court Receiver and Liquidator, High Court Annexe, from Tuesday, August 26.

Mr. R. Mathalone, Court Receiver and Liquidator, Bombay High Court and Mr. R. C Deb, Attorney-at-Law, Calcutta are Members and Mr. R. K. Desai, Bar-at-Law, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta, is Member-Secretary.

The Committee was appointed by the Government of India last month to examine the difficulties and defects in the existing liquidation procedure and in implementing the schemes of arrangement sanctioned by Court and to suggest suitable modifications therein.

It has already held meetings in Delhi and Calcutta and examined a number of witnesses including prominent lawyers, bankers and Members of Parliament. A comprehensive questionnaire on the subject has also been issued by the Committee.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference of the Committee are, inter alia:

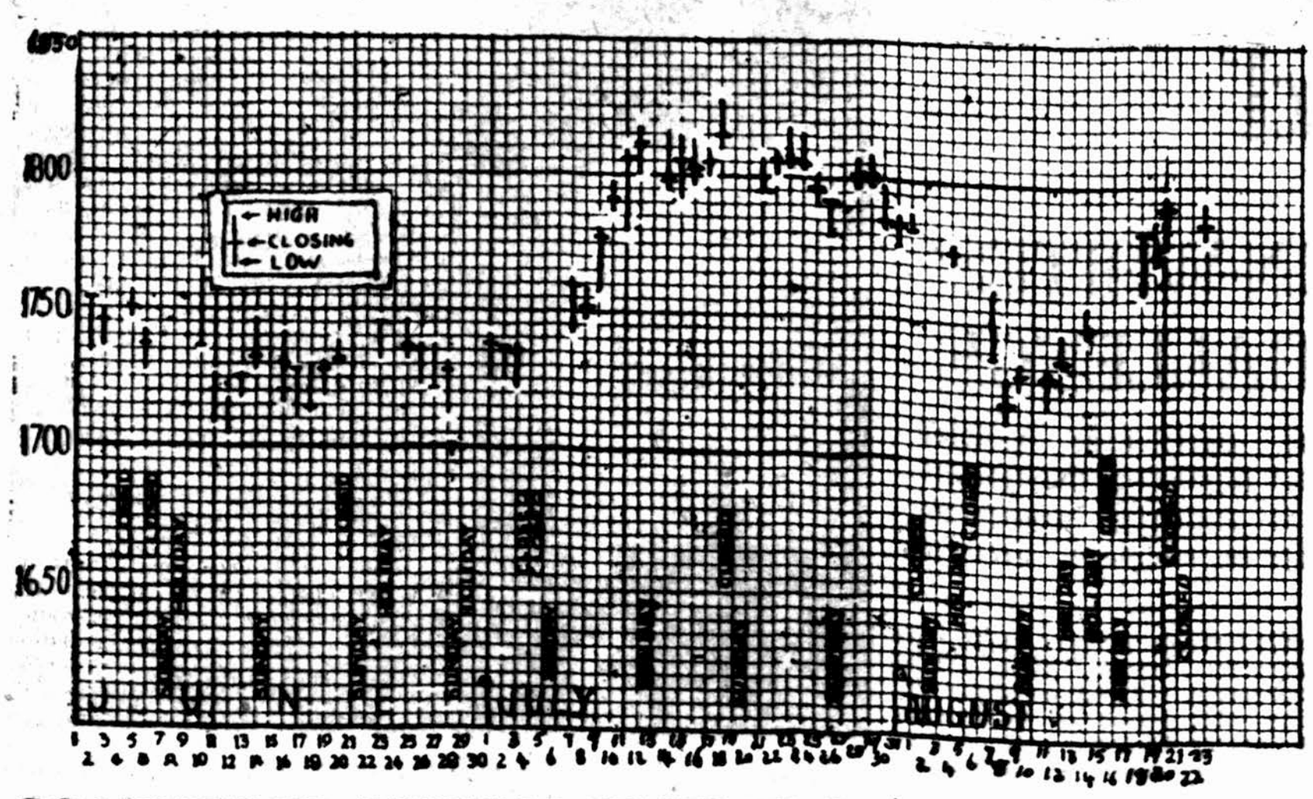
(a) To review the progress of bank liquidations during recent years and consider the need for devising further special provisions for the simplification and speedy disposal of winding up proceedings and to minimise the costs thereof.

(b) To recommend changes in law and procedure that may be considered necessary for expediting liquidation of banking companies and for the more effective and expenditious enforcement of liabilities of Directors and other officers of the companies.

(c) To examine the feasibility of establishing a statutory relationship between the Reserve Bank of India and Banking Companies in liquidation and the liquidators thereof and if deemed advisable, to recommed necessary legislative measures for the purpose.

(d) To consider the position of Banking Companies working under schemes of arrangement with reference to (i) the powers of the Court to give directions for enforcement thereof, and (ii) the feasibility of establishing a statutory relationship between the Reserve Bank of India and any person or persons responsible for the execution of such schemes; and to recommend any necessary changes in the law.

TATA STEEL DEFD. Price Movements



SCATTERED BUYING IN STEELS AT OPENING DECLINE

Mill Shares Rule Quiet

BOMBAY, Aug. 23: The Bombay Stock Exchange was quietely steady today under scattered buying in steel shares. Other speculative issues failed to show any important change. Traders were not inclined to increase their risks in view of holiday on Monday.

At the opening Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1780 showing a decline of Rs. 12|8 as compared with the previous close. During the last two days when the market was closed fairly large liquidation took place under private trading. The opening decline attracted buying support and Defd. shares gained Rs. 10 at Rs. 1790. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 348 and improved at Rs. 349. Indian Irons opened at Rs. 25|12 and steadied at Rs. 25|13. Bengal steels opened at Rs. 1810 and after declining at Rs. 19|8 advanced at Rs. 19|12.

Cotton mill shares were quietly steady. Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 373. Kohinor mill shares were placed at Rs. 288 while Swadeshi mills shares were placed at Rs. 254. Bombay Burmas were done at Rs. 388 and Associated Cements came in business at Rs. 171. Scindia shares changed hands at Rs. 14|4.

Later on there was very little movement in active shares. Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1790. Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 25|14 and Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 372.

At the close Tata Steel Defds. decline at Rs. 1786|4 and ordinary shares were done at Rs. 349 Bombay Dyeings were quiet at Rs. 371|4 but A.C.C. were in demand at Rs. 172|8. Bombay Burmas also moved up at Rs. 395. Closing tone was barely steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES			
Bombay Dyeing (12-0)	371	4	0
Kohinoor (19)	287	0	0
Century (8)	259	12	0
Swadeshi Mills (13)	253	0	0
Central India Mills (6)	166	8	0
Simplex Mills (10)	164	0	0
New Great Eastern (12-8)	157	0	0
Indore (4)	88	12	0
Gokak (14)	204	8	0
Swan (25)	344	0	0
Finlay (20)	251	0	0
Morarji (15)	170	0	0
Edward (15)	265	0	0
Apollo Mills (0-5-0)	3	1	6
I. United Ord. (1-16)	9	14	0
I. United Defd. XD	1	13	0
Madhusudan (5)	50	0	0
Podar (10) XD	121	4	0
Khatau (14)	177	8	0
Standard (6)	265	0	0
B. R. Cotton (6)	57	8	0
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord. (21)	349	0	0
Tata Steel Defd. (15-3)	1786	4	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	135	12	0
Indian Iron (10)	25	12	0
Ben. Steel Corpn. (0-10)	19	9	0
CEMENT			
Associated Cement (9-8)	172	8	0
INDUSTRIES			
Burma (27-8) XD	395	0	0
Belapur (14)	209	8	0
Shivrajpur (3-8)	45	4	0
Scindia Steam	14	4	0
Pre. Construction (4)	78	0	0
Tata Chemical	9	13	0
Tata Oil (2)	31	12	0
Br. India Corpn. (0-12)	9	4	3
Indian Copper (0-12)	2	13	0
Alcock (11)	277	8	0
Wimco (8-8)	203	12	0
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (4-8)	148	0	0
Andhra Valley (45)	1385	0	0
Tata Power	1480	0	0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	42	0	0
Phoenix (10) XD	132	8	0
Indian Mfg.	3450	0	0
Kurla (7-8)	107	8	0
Colaba (4) XD	71	4	0
New City (15)	159	8	0
Minerva (6)	108		0
Bradbury (100)	755	0	0
Bharat (2)	29	0	0
Mysore (4)	141	4	0
Model Mills (7-8)	155	0	0
Dawn (6)	56	0	0
Laxmi (12-8)	577	8	0
Vishnu Cotton (4)	175	0	0
Western (40)	3425	0	0
Sholapur	2650	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (0-12)	20	0	0
Hindustan Mills (160)	3470	0	0
Tata Mills (4)	44	12	0
Ahmedabad Adv. (12)	136	4	0
Sassoon Silk (2)	20	10	0
New United Mills (1)	19	0	0
Madhusudan B (1)	21	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (17-8)	162	8	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	60	0	0
Berar	296	4	0
Victoria Mills	220	0	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)			
Ahmedabad Elec. (1-8)	112	8	0
Ahmedabad New	107	3	0
Surat Elec. (1-8)	118	12	0
Broach (0-5)	6	1	0
Amalgamated (0-12)	10	15	0
Bombay Suburban (4)	118	12	0
Nagpur Elec. (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Elec. Suply	130	0	0
BANK SHARES			
Imperial Bank (40) XD	1715	0	0
Imperial Bank (10) XD	412	8	0
Central	63	0	0
Central New (2)	64	0	0
Bank of India (3) XD	152	8	0
Union (0-5-6)	6	14	0
Baroda (8-8)	120	12	0
Dena Bank (1-8)	34	12	0
United Com. (2) XD	35	0	0
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	18	8	0
Hindustan Com.	16	0	0
Mysore Bank (3)	290	0	0
Eastern Bank (0-10-9)	75	0	0
INSURANCE SHARES			
Oriental (12)	4500	0	0
Empire (10)	450	0	0
New India (2)	42	0	0
Jupiter (0-8)	9	0	0
Vulcan (0-12)	12	9	0
Indian Mercantile (2-8)	39	8	0
Universal (0-6)	8	8	0
B.I.G. (1)	14	0	0
Neptune	5	0	0
Industrial and Prud.	28	8	0
New Great	16	4	0
All-India General	2	0	0
RAILWAY SHARES			
C. P. (2-3)	94	8	0

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES			
Steamer (10)	26	0	0
Bom. Burma New (3)	150	0	0
Burma Petrol	0	15	3
Mackenzie (6)	75	0	0
Port Canning (1)	19	0	0
Kemp and Co. (20)	241	4	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	79	10	0
India Invest Trust (4)	72	8	0
Dharamsey Chem. (2)	54	0	0
Mukund Iron	4	6	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	10	0	0
Alembic (15)	113	12	0
Supreme Industries	75	0	0
Bombay Uganda	64	0	0
Indian Cement (1937)	28	0	0
Walchandnagar Ind. (12)	140	10	0
United Motor	39	8	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0	0
Gujerat Motor	11	0	0
Sardar Carbonic	425	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	35	0	0
National Rayon	65	0	0
Bombay Cycle	18	0	0
Jost Co.	90	0	0
Digvijay Cement	70	0	0
Phalton (8) XD	89	0	0
Polson	108	0	0
Killick Industry	140	0	0
PREFERENCE SHARES			
Tata Steel 1st (6)	181	4	0
Bengal Steel	104	12	0
Indian Iron	105	0	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1115	0	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1260	0	0
Hydro-Elec. (7)	120	5	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	255	0	0
Central India (5)	550	0	0
Svadeshi Mills	114	6	0
Vishnu Mills (5)	624	6	0
Laxmi	246	4	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	215	0	0
Podar Mills (4)	92	0	0
Bradbury Mills (7)	306	4	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	93	12	0
Surat Elec. (3-4)	131	4	0
Pre. Con. 1st	98	0	0
Pre. Con. 2nd	94	0	0
Pre. Con. 3rd	5	0	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	105	8	0
Amalgamated (5-0)	100	0	0
Walchandnagar (7)	.....		
Tata Chemical (8)	125	0	0
Jupiter	9	4	0
Supreme	92	8	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie First	90	0	0
Mackenzie Second	80	0	0
Ahmedabad Advance	113	12	0
Mysore Mill	36	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusudan	12	0	0
Khatau	82	0	0
Morarji	85	0	0
National Rayon (5)	75	4	0
Hume Pipe	64	0	0
DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	100	0	0
Scindia	95	0	0
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	93	8	0
Tata Power 1951	100	0	0
Walchandnagar (6)	103	0	0
Tata Mills	101	4	0
Locomotive	100	0	0
OUTSIDE SHARES			
New Victoria Mills	1	4	0
New Victoria Pref.	3	12	0
Gold Mohur (20)	100	0	0
New Kaiser Hind	107	8	0
Indian Iron	99	8	0
Sajjan Mills	60	0	0
Osmanshahi (6-8)	85	0	0
Tamsha. i (6)	70	8	0
Air Services	2	8	0
Air India Tata	38	0	0
Air-India International	62	0	0
Bharat Line (3)	76	0	0
Hind Motor	3	10	6
Walchand Motor	38	0	0
Indian Steam	5	5	0
Ralli Ord.	86	0	0
Ralli Pref.	88	0	0
Tata Loco	93	0	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, August 23.

		Rs.	a
2½% Loan 1954	..	98	8
2½% Loan 1955	..	98	8
2½% Loan 1961	..	90	6
2¾% Loan 1960	..	93	7
2¾% Loan 1962	..	91	4
2¾% Loan 1976	..	83	0
3 % Loan 1953-55	..	100	5
3 % Loan 1957	..	98	5
3 % Loan 1958	..	98	3
3 % Loan 1959-61	..	95	11
3 % Loan 1963-65	..	92	0
3 % Loan 1964	..	92	0
3 % Loan 1966-68	..	89	6
3 % Loan 1970-75	..	86	0
3 % Loan 1986 or later	..	80	0
3½% Loan 1954-59*	..	100	8
4 %Loan 1960-70	..	102	14
4½% Loan 195-60	..	103	8
4½% Loan 1958-69*	..	105	0
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1955		98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1956		98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1958		97	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1960		94	12
3 % Bom Govt. Loan 1962		93	0
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1955		98	0
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1959		96	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1960		94	8
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1955		98	0
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1960		94	8
3½% Bom. Municipal 1965		93	12
3½% Bom. Municipal 1977		88	0
3½% Bom. Municipal 1979		88	0
3½% Bombay 1962		98	0
3½% W. Bengal 1962		99	0
3½% Madras 1962		98	0
3½% U.P. 1962		98	0
3½% M.P. 1962		98	0
3½% Bom. Municipal 1966		98-12	
4 % Bom. Port Trust 1974		100	0
4 % Bom. Municipal 1974		100	0
5 % Bom. Municipal 1959		108	0
6 % Bom Municipal 1954		104	8

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, August 23.

The local bullion market was quietly steady today with moderate business. At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 161-12 and after declining at Rs. 161-10 advanced at Rs. 162-2 on renewed buying. At this level there was no support and the market declined at Rs. 161-14. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 161-10.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 91-12 and after declining at Rs. 91-10 advanced at Rs. 92-2 and steadied at Rs. 92. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 92-4 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 62-12.

Later on there was increased selling and silver declined at Rs. 161-5 and gold was quoted at Rs. 91-7. Silver arrivals were 21 to 22 Bars and the offtake was 5 to 6 Bars. Gold arrivals were 8 to 9 thousand tolas and the offtake was 4 to 5 thousand tolas. Closing quotations were as under:

Ready Silver	161	7	0
Forward	161	11	0
Ready Gold	91	12	0
Forward	91	8	0

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, August 23.

The Calcutta Stock Exchange today showed slightly easier notes regarding the more speculative stocks while other shares remain more or less unaltered. The following are today's final transactions upto 1-00 p.m.

SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 79|15. Three per cent loan 1957 98|2 SL. Three per cent loan 70|75 86|4 SL.

BANKS:— United Comm Bank 34|10 CT.

COTTONS:— Elgin Mills 16|4.

COALS:— Bengal 536|8 SL, Burrakur Coal 11|12, Central India 5|3, Churulia 3|1.

JUTES:— Anglo-India 253| SL, Bally 191|8, Barnagore 174|-, Champadany 166|- SL, Cheviot 212|- SL, Fort Gloster 398|-, Howrah 26|12, Presidency 6|9.

ENGINEERINGS:— Braithwaite and Co. 8|12, India Iron and Steel 25|14, Jessop and Co. 20|1, Marshalls 6|5, Steel Corpn 19|14.

MISCELLANEOUS:— Indian Copper 2|14, Alluminium Coprn. 4|1, Bharat Airways 1|12, Indian Cable 15|7, Jardine Henderson 146|8, Martin Burn 17|1, National Insulated Cable 10|6, Rohtas Industry 7|7, Titaghur Paper 32|10, Assam Saws 7|2, Indian General Navgn. 75|8.

SUGARS:— Bairampur 7|12, Darbhanga 8|2.

TEAS: Dhelakhat 9|-.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 15th August:—

Demand Liabilities in India (i) Borrowings from banks (A) Rs. 12,80,74,000, (ii) Other demand liabilities Rs. 541,60,34,000.

Time Liabilities in India (i) Borrowings from banks (A) Rs. 6,04,25,000, (ii) Other time liabilities Rs. 306,65,67,000.

Cash in India Rs. 33,59,42,000.

Balances with the Reserve Bank in India Rs. 56,95,81,000. Balances with other banks in current account in India Rs. 11,84,58,000.

Money at call and short notice in India Rs. 19,54,72,000.

Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Rs. 302,21,00,000.

Advances in India (B) Rs. 448,55,39,000. Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India Rs. 40,15,54,000.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, August 23.

MILLS
Apollo 3-1, 3-1-6
Bharat 29, 28-8, 29
B. R. Cotton 56-4, 58-2, 57-8
B. Dyeing 373-12, 71-14, 74-6, 71-4
Bradbury 755
C. India 168, 66, 66-8
C. Pref. 547-8, 50
Century 261, 60, 61, 59-12
E. Textiles 265
Finlay 251
Gokak 204, 4-8
I. U. Defd. 1-12-6, 1-13
I. U. Ord. 9-13-6, 9-14
Indore 90, 88-12
Khatau 175, 77-8
Kohinoor 288, 86-8, 88-8, 87
Laxmi 577-8
Mysore 141-4
Hindustan 3470
Sassoon Cotton 20-8, 20-10
Simplex 164, 63
Standard 265
Svadeshi 254, 53-4, 53-12, 53
Tata Mill 44-12
Vishnu 175
B. Steam 26
Scindia 14-4, 14-5, 14-4

BANKS
Baroda 120-8
Central 63-8, 63, 63-4, 63
Central New 64-4, 64
Imperial 1710, 15
Imperial New 412-8
India 152/8, 53-8, 53
Union 6-14
U. Commercial 35

ELECTRICS
Ahmedabad 112-8
Amalgamated 10-15
Andhra 1385
Suburban 118-2 17-8 18-12
Surat 118-12
Hydro 148
Hydro Pref. 120-12
Power 1470 80
New India 42
Vulcan 12-12

STEELS
B. Steel 19-10 19-11-6 19-9 19-10 19-9
I. Iron 25-12 25-13 25-10-6 25-15 25-12
Tata Defd. 1783-12 85 81-4 92-8 86-4 92-8 86-4
Tata Ord. 348 47-8 52-4 49
Tata IInd Pref. 135-8 36-8 35-12

MISCELLANEOUS
Alcock 277-8
A. Cement 170-12 72-12 72-4 73 72-8
Belapur 210
B. B. Old 388-12 86-14 90 87-8 97-8 95
" New 150
" Petrol 0-15-9 0-15-0 0-15-3
B. I. C. 9-5 9-4-3
Dharamsey 54
I. Copper 2-13 2-13-6 2-13
Rayon 64-8 65
" Pref. 73-8 75-4
P. Canning 19
P. Const. 77-8 78-4 78
Shivrajpur 44-8 45-4
Tata Chem. 9-13
" Oil 31-12
Wimco 203-12

SPECIAL
Ahmedabad Elec. New 107-8
Laxmi Cotton Pref. 246-4
Berar Mfg. 296-4

All-Out War On 'Apartheid'

UNITED FRONT OF 'NON-WHITES' TAKES UP MALAN'S CHALLENGE

UNDETERRED by the arrests of their leaders, the corporal punishment inflicted and the threat of the Malan Government to resort to violent repression, the peaceful struggle of the non-European population of South Africa is gathering momentum daily. Jails all over the country are filling up and the number of volunteers arrested has already exceeded a hundred a day.

THREE STAGES

The initial phase of the campaign has not only been a signal success but has achieved for the first time in the history of South Africa a United Front of all non-European peoples, Africans, Indians and the coloureds, joined together in a common struggle against the repressive and discriminatory laws made by the White settlers for the exploitation of the people of the land. The campaign as planned up by the United Front of non-white peoples, consisted of three stages.

In the first stage, now concluded, only selected and trained volunteers went into action in big towns. In the second stage the number of volunteer corps were to be increased for operation in more centres and in the last stage the campaign will be on a mass and country-wide scale both in urban and rural areas.

World attention has already been focussed on this struggle in South Africa where Mahatma Gandhi first forged his weapon of non-violent Satyagraha. From the statements of leaders and comment in the Press in countries of the East and West it seems as if the conscience of the world has been aroused and that admiration for the heroic struggle carried on in a non-violent manner in the face of severe provocation, is mingled with horror at the insane racial policies of the Government in power in South Africa. The comment of the "Ottawa Citizen", Canada:—"South Africa's non-Europeans are fighting the cause of freedom everywhere" has been echoed in the Press of the world outside South Africa.

WOMEN JOIN FIGHT

The decision to launch the campaign was taken on April 6, 1952 — which was also the 300th anniversary of the arrival in South Africa of Van Riebeck and his party of Dutch colonists. The South African Government had decided to celebrate this event which marks the commencement of white rule in South Africa. The Africans and other non-whites, however, regarded this as a provocation, for white rule has meant for them the loss of their lands, denial of opportunities of development and citizenship rights and segregation on a scale which classes them as inferior beings. The actual campaign started on June 26 The first batch of volunteers including Indians and coloureds was sent to Boksburg, a town about 18 miles from Johannesburg, to defy local permit regulations by entering it without permit. The second batch of volunteers defied curfew regulations for Africans. Since then the daily reports of arrests from South Africa have indicated how the campaign has spread and grown and attracted to it people from all walks of life.

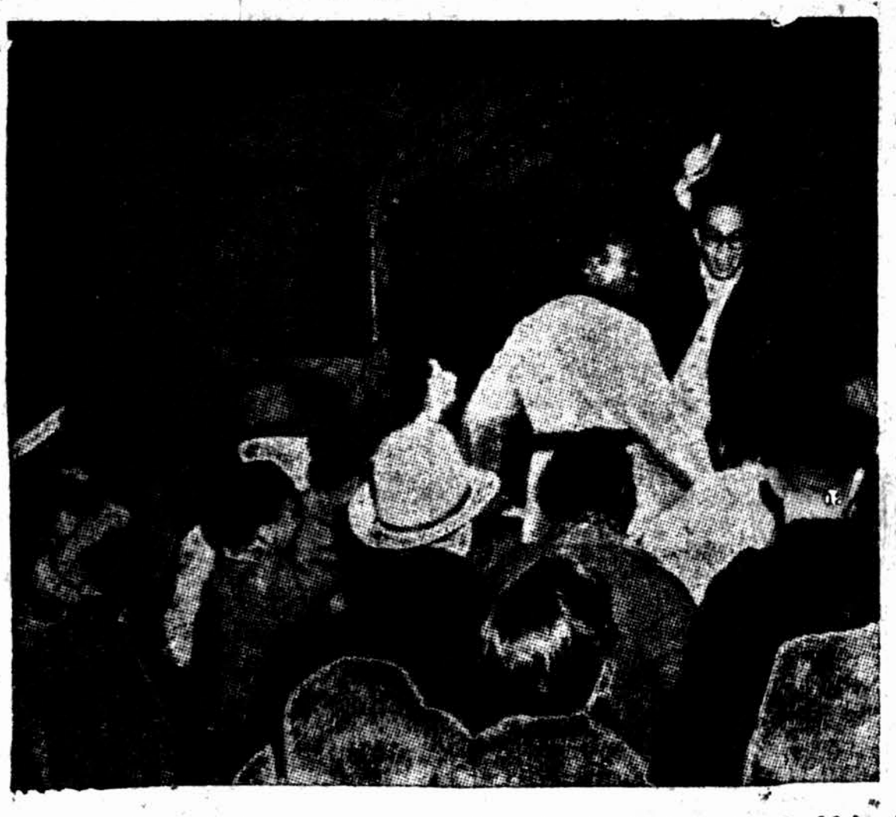
Dr. J. S. Moroka (right), President of the South African Congress and the leader of the present struggle, is shown here with one of the prominent leaders of Indians Dr. M. Yousaf Dadoo, President of the South African Indian Congress. They are giving the "Afrika" salute at the meeting held to inaugurate the struggle.

A remarkable feature of the campaign has been the large number of African women who have come forward with their men to defy their Government.

THREAT OF WHIPPING

Finding the jails getting filled, the South African Government had tried to resort to various methods to break the spirit of the passive resisters. All passive resisters on being sentenced have refused to pay the fine imposed in lieu of imprisonment with the result that they have to be sent to prison. South African authorities have tried to recover the fine by pilferring the pockets of these prisoners and reducing their prison sentences proportionately according to the money thus recovered.

The Government have also held out the threat that whipping will be resorted to against those sentenced for defying racial laws. Already those under the age of 21 sentenced have been caned.



Nearly 3,000 Africans and Indians have been jailed in South Africa for defying racial laws, among them are prominent leaders and a large number of women. Picture shows White policemen hustling into police troop carrier Mr. Y. Cachalia, Secretary of the South African Indian Congress (giving the 'Afrika' salute) and an African prior to their being taken to Police Headquarters.

South Africa Awakes

Africans are in the forefront of the struggle against racial discrimination in their own land of South Africa. Along with Indians they have been carrying on a successful non-violent struggle against the Apartheid policy of the Malan Government. Picture shows a batch of African Volunteers defying the curfew regulations while giving the "Afrika" salute. Extreme left is the batch leader Mr. Flag Boshielo. The batch was arrested immediately after this picture was taken.

THREAT OF CANING AND JAIL DOES NOT WORK

DEFIANCE OF 'APARTHEID'

Another method used by the South African Government is to arrest the leaders of the movement under the notorious Suppression of Communism Act, 1950, under which any person can be arrested and sentenced without right to appeal to the Courts on mere suspicion of being a supporter of the aims of communism Offices of the African and the Indian National Congress have also been raided by the African Police. Despite all this the campaign continues to gather momentum.

The laws selected for defiance are at the present moment the Pass Laws in cities, under which an African has to carry on him something like 10 passes in order to move about in any town on his legitimate business.

Other laws being defied are the Apartheid laws in trains, post offices, parks etc. This is only the beginning of the campaign for the South African Government has a formidable list of racial laws including the Group Areas Act which introduces complete segregation in the whole of the Union and envisages uprooting of thousands of Africans from their settled locality and the Bantu Authorities Act which has revived the ancient system of rule by tribal chiefs who are easily amenable to Government control and which seeks to prevent the achievement of African unity on a democratic basis.

AFRICAN LEADER

The leading figure of the Resistance Movement is Dr. J. S. Moroka, President of the African National Congress which is in the forefront of the struggle. "A gentle, quiet-spoken African doctor of medicine, Africans see in him as their deliverer from white domination", a correspondent in the "London Observer" said of him. His name is symbolic of the cause for his full name is James Sobebuijivasegokgobotharile Moroka which means "I have come at last, having been criminally enslaved and oppressed, but will bring rain, peace and freedom to my people."

INDIAN LEADER

The most prominent leader of the Indians who have joined with the Africans in the struggle is Dr. Mohammed Yousof Dadoo, President of the South African Indian Congress.

Dr. Dadoo has recently been arrested under the Suppression of Communism Act.

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talking of BOOKS

Way To Food Self-Sufficiency

WHAT GANDHIJI SAID ABOUT CONTROLS

KHURAK KI KAMI AUR KHETI: By Gandhiji. Published by Navjivan. Ahmedabad. Price Rs. 2-8-0.
'HAMARE BACHCHE: By Sjt. Santaram. Published by Visheshwarananda, Valdic Shodh Sansthan Mandal, Hoshiyarpur. Price Rs. 3-12-0.
'SAMVAD': By Sjt. Giriraj Kishor. Published by Gujarat Vidyapith Ahmedabad. Price annas six.

GANDHIJI was a great and original thinker, and it is always a pleasure and an inspiration to listen to his thoughts.

To-day the food problem is wide-spread and acute. Everyone comes forward with a suggestion but somehow or other these suggestions do not seem to lead us anywhere. Our farming has not improved satisfactorily, inspite of the imported tractors and chemical fertilisers. Under the circumstances then. "Khurak ki Kami aur Kheti", a book dealing with the shortage of food and farming, from the pen of a great man like Gandhiji will be equally important to the public as well as to the Government

To be self-sufficient in the matter of food, is the first principle laid-down in this book. To depend on foreign countries is considered suicidal. With his optimistic faith Gandhiji says here that an agricultural country like India ought to feed not merely its own swarming millions, but should give help to other less fortunate countries.

He has unequivocally condemned the Government control on grains. Control may be accepted as a temporary measure, but when it assumes a more or less permanent form, it turns democracy into joke and becomes the hotbed of black-marketing, profiteering and bribery. This view of Gandhiji has proved right, judging by the current events. It is only to be hoped that the book will act as an eye-opener and tend to improve our circumstances.

As regards farming, Gandhiji favoured natural fertilisers and ploughing by bullocks. Dairy-farming should be cultivated to solve many problems of our farmers. In the section on farming many other exponents at Gandhian philosophy, like the late Mahadeobhai Desai, Sjt. J. C. Kumarappa, Sjt. Pyarelal, Smt. Amrit Kaur, Smt. Miraben, and others have written very interesting and informative articles. This book must be read by all the agriculturists and the government officers interested in the question.

Our Children

'Hamare Bachche' is a book written on the proper upbringing of children. It is a sad fact that as compared, with other nations, we have not taken this problem very seriously. Of late, however, many spirited attempts are being made to mend this sorry state of affairs. This book is one of such attempts.

The writer, Sjt. Santaram is a well-known writer and social worker of Punjab. Seeing that the root-cause of the phenomena of problem children and unhappy parents lies in our ignorance of the child's nature, he was inspired to write this book which deals with the general principles of child-education. Many practical suggestions interspersed in discussion of these principles make the book more valuable.

A psychological approach to the question is attempted but unluckily it has not been successful, because the author seeks to reconcile the current trends of child-psychology with the method of Madam Montessori, and the result is not commendable. While this will displease the scholars of the subject, the book itself will prove very useful to the common man for whom it is written. Neat printing and handsome get-up make the book attractive. It will surely be of help to many perplexed parents and teachers, and will bring solace to an equal number of suffering children.

Good Text-Book

'Samvad' is a booklet containing seven dialogues. The language is extremely simple, and the subjects are dull, ordinary and uninteresting. The students who have just begun studying Hindi will find it very helpful, because it teaches them how to speak the language correctly. Some information regarding ordinary hygiene is given in some of these dialogues, but it is a wonder why the Gujarat Vidyapith published it, if it is not a text-book. However, if it is a text-book, it fully serves its purpose. The language is correct, the style very simple, and the subject-matter very easy to understand. The students will like it very well.

—D. G. P.

MASEFIELD

JOHN MASEFIELD: By L. A. G. Strong. Supplement to British Book News No. 24. The British Council.

Mr. Strong's essay is a short, well written presentation of Masefield to the general reader. The critic remembers that light sketch with significant details is expected in this series, and not a Dutch portrait. He sets to his task very consciously, 'I shall pick out from the poems one masterpiece, a couple of first class narrative poems and a handful of shorter pieces. I shall give thanks for the best book which has been written in our time on Shakespeare, call your attention to two prose narratives, mention one or two plays and give what attention I can to three novels.' This is a balanced approach, though he overrates the book on Shakespeare. Mr. Strong likes the poet to speak for himself often and has a knack for the right quotations. He mentions Masefield's defects, the unnecessary purple patches, bathos, uneven quality of his work, but he does not emphasise them. Indeed he is so profuse in his praise that one gets the impression that he is uncertain about Masefield's exact strature. He quotes only once to point a weak passage. Masefield really belongs to the romantic tradition and to the post-war generation he belongs to antiquity, though that does not make him less exciting and lovable. And to the popular reader he will remain a boon companion for decades after the scholars have pidgeonholed him in a measured judgment.

—D. C.

Swami Ramdas

THE DIVINE LIFE: By Swami Ramdas. Published by Anandashram, Kanhangad. Price Rs. 2.
GITA SANDESH: LETTERS, POEMS: AT THE FEET OF GOD: SAYING OF RAMDAS, etc. Anandashram.

RAMDAS TODAY is like a fully blossomed mystical lotus, serene and fragrant but his development to this luxuriance has been extremely unusual. There are mystics who are born and mystics who go to seek the Light after some great reversal in the material life to which they were attached. Ramakrishna Paramhamnsa belonged to the first type and Sunderam, the Gujarati poet, to the second type. Ramdas does not conform to either type. He lived the life of an ordinary householder, not very successfully it must be admitted, either in running a business or keeping a job but never pessimistic and temperamentally incapable of bitterness. And then midway, this way of life we're bound upon—he became conscious of the inner presence—gradually he opened out, petal by petal. And these books of essays and poems are records of his journey. When one reads them, one is reminded of that sentence. 'Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God'. This purity will always remain the mark of the true mystic and love and compassion are its natural corollaries. As he says in 'The Divine Life,' Yoga which does not soften the heart and fill it with the pure emotion of love and peace is not worth the name. To him the key to all life's problems lies in simplification and sincerity. He knows that man has to work through intuition towards the Godhead, in the material life as well as the spiritual, and that knowledge is superflous till assimilated by the psyche. Yoga is a working up from the gross to the pure, from the material to the spiritual, a journey which, as emphasized in the Gita, does not end in renunciation of action but in Yogic action. It would not be incorrect to say that these publications of Ramdas are part of his Yogic action.

Although in his pre-Yogic period Ramdas was a great enthusiast of English literature his style is completely unaffected and direct. Among the prose works 'The Divine Life' draws atention because it is mainly a collection of his thoughts on the problem for the Yogic aspirant. It also contains his opinions on important figures. Some of the figures, i.e. Krishnamurthy and Christ, are rounded up in a paragraph and this section, on account of Ramdas' slender comments, makes the book unequal. His 'Gita Sandesh' is a light illuminating commentary on the famous text. His 'Letters' I do not find so interesting. About his 'Poems' one can talk with more pleasure. His lyrics are always joyful and recall W. H. Davies. There is the same childlike simplicity and vivid imagery—and communication of mystic joy. In some of the rhapsodies the images flow as from an endless stream. His most insistent and constantly recurring thought is self-surrender to God. 'Let Ram ever on thee hold His sway.' His approach is through Bhakti and the final ecstatic vision is described thus, 'Perrenial springs of love are bubbling everywhere, continuous streams of joy are flowing everyhere, The Great Truth itself holds the feast everywhere.'

—D. C.

Isolationism Will Kill Socialism

ITALIAN WRITER ON BEVAN'S BOOK

No Party can afford to insulate its country against world society, merely because it is Capitalist or Communist and enjoy the peace of a Socialist oasis. Internationalism is the essence of Socialism. Socialism in one country is the death of Socialism, says Paolo Vittorelli reviewing Aneurin Bevan's book 'In Place Of Fear' in "Tribune".

WHEN I first opened Aneurin Bevan's book I wondered whether it would have any meaning for an Italian Socialist or whether its interest was confined ot the British Labour Movement. Now that I can answer this question I feel that I should express an opinion not only on the book itself but on the whole line of action towards which it is directed. 'In Place of Fear' is perhaps the first serious statement on which discussions about an international Socialist platform can be based.

I have taken part in numerous international Socialist meetings, and every time I came away with the impression that each delegaton was above all afraid of committing its Party to a definite stand on the most burning issues or to a truly international attitude. As a result, important questions have been shelved whenever it proved impossible to achieve complete unanimity. From time to time, indignant protests have been published against such acts as Franco's murders, or the arrest of some Socialist leader in Eastern Europe, but these moral condemnations would have been far more effective if international Socialism had been able to develop a common attitude to the social and political problems of our time.

Concern Of All

Mr. Bevan is one of the few who seems determined to discover the causes of the world's ills and to devise the means of fighting them. The struggle against hunger, which he makes his central theme, is evidently something that concerns all Socialists, whether they live in countries which may contribute to relieve hunger in other places or whether they must first of all be concerned to fight hunger within their own boundaries.

My own country — Italy — and other countries in South-Western Europe, are not properly speaking hunger-ridden countries, separated from the more privileged nations by a sort of hunger curtain, much more powerful and permanent than the political Iron Curtain; they are, in a sense, astride this hunger curtain. Italy is not one single depressed area, but she includes large depressed zones which cannot be relieved without a Socialist policy.

Her peculiar social structure, which combines a militant working class in the North with a semi-feudal rural class in the South, is among the main causes of the weakness of democratic Socialism. A working class which is kept down by a ruling class based on feudal strongholds reacts by voting Communist.

A semi-feudal peasantry which is not linked to the urban proletariat in a common fight for social progress reacts against the cities by following any form of anti-Socialism, in the case of Italy under the leadership of an overpowerful Catholic Church. The result is an alliance between the bourgeoisie of the cities and the rural upper and middle classes, which keeps Christian Democracy in power, fosters a strong Communist movement in the working class and neo-fascist tendencies among the discontented lower middle classes. Capitalism continues to enjoy complete freedom.

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 3)

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My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I AM deeply grateful to those of my sisters and brothers who very kindly remembered to send me Independence Day greetings.

I heartily reciprocate these to them, and should like to take this opportunity also to convey my greetings to all of you. Our country won independence after big sacrifices and great hardships. May you safeguard that independence with all your wisdom and might!

The most important thing that we have to think of today is our National Flag. As you may realise, its honour and prestige must be preserved under all circumstances. Nothing in the world is as dear to us as our Motherland and our National Flag. And what shall we not be prepared to do or sacrifice for our Motherland or our National Flag!

Jamshed.....

We lost recently one of our oldest and best well-wishers—Jamshed Nusserwanjee Mehta. I can recollect what amount of interest he took in the Balkan-ji-Bari when it was in its absolute infancy. Not many encouraged Dada in his young days to carry on the children's work. As a matter of fact, several persons laughed and scorned at him. But Jamshed gladly became its Patron, and patronised the organisation in its real sense.

Once we wanted to arrange a children's function—a cinema show. Jamshed was the Mayor of Karachi: the first Mayor, and as the first citizen of the city, he was more respected than anybody. His time was very valuable—for he utilised his time in all kinds of useful activities. Yet he accompanied me to the manager of the cinema house. And to our disappointment, he was not there!

I offered to Jamshed that we might return, and perhaps try and meet the manager some other time. He, however, said that once he had come for certain work, he must not return without completing it. In his car we waited for fifteen minutes, half an hour, a full hour —No trace of the manager yet.... The manager came after one and a half hours. Jamshed's patience was worth admiring.

After the manager's coming, hardly was any time lost. Just in two minutes the cinema show was arranged, and free altogether for all children. Jamshed was happy that he had completed his work. And as regards my joy and the children's joy, how can that be described.

The above is only a simple instance. There are innumerable such instances I could quote. So loving and helpful was Jamshed. Even after the partition, he took the same amount of interest in our work, and he always encouraged your Dada to go ahead. Indeed, he has not parted from us, for his blessings will always be with us!

Visit To Balkan-ji-Bari

On the Janmashtami Day, I visited Ghatkopar, Kurla and Chembur. At the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari, Shri Karsondas Manek related nice little stories from the life of Shri Krishna, and the members presented a few items of songs and dances. The workers of Kurla were all out themselves, and therefore, it was not possible to meet them. At Chembur, we were indeed pleased with the enthusiasm of Shri Nichaldas Vazirani and his colleagues. Not only is the starting of a Balkan-ji-Bari Unit there certain now—but it may have also a building of its own on the recreation ground: perhaps the first Balkan-ji-Bari Centre in Bombay to have this achievement. And later, it may have a Pre-Primary Children's School too. One's best wishes to them!

I had an opportunity also to visit the Bal Seva Dal at Khetwadi. Children gave some items, and I had a chat with them about the Balkan-ji-Bari. The workers of that organisation are considering the wisdom of transforming their centre into a Balkan-ji-Bari Unit, and we naturally wish they did so soon.

On the Independence Day, I had the privilege to be invited by the Agripada Balkan-ji-Bari Unit. And what a beautiful programme of songs and stories, dances and dramatics, and the best of all, balancing physical feats, besides lezim drill, etc. they had arranged. They deserve our hearty congratulations. Shrimati Zubeida Begum and Shri Ismail Khan, President and Secretary respectively of the Unit, and their band of willing workers are really doing their best. Probably sometime they will be good enough to arrange that programme elsewhere in a bigger gathering of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

At the Bal Bhawan, about a hundred children planted a hundred trees—big and small—following the Tree Planting Pooja ceremony performed by little Shakuntala. The ceremony was preceded by a talk on the Independence Day by Shri Shewak, and on the Purpose and Significance of Tree Planting, by Dr. Patil. Children have promised to look after the trees planted by them....The Children's Garden—Balodyan—is already looking so grand!

Our Dada

There is a person whom we lovingly call Dada. He looks after the Bal Bhawan (Children's Centre) at the Balodyan (Children's Garden) near the Charni Road Railway Station, writes Brother Homi Ayrton. He has built up a fine team spirit among its badge-holders, both boys and girls. The centre is a great joy for all of us—teen-agers. Although it was started only about five months ago, it has on its regular rolls more than 700, besides about a thousand casual visitors on Sundays take advantage of its facilities and activities.

With the sympathy and kindness of our Dada, I believe, the centre has become exemplary for Bombay—and I wonder if the whole of India has got one like it. We were told by a London visitor, belonging to the University of that place, that even England had no such centre for children. Every quarter, at the end of the term, not only the old badge-holders rejoin, but many more children also bring their admission forms, and get themselves enrolled.

You will see our Dada smiling always. He makes the children play games, to bring them into proper mood—and we feel such a thrill playing with him! One of the games which I very much like is "Message Transmitting," another one is "Hot Potato." These are the games worth playing indoors, during the monsoon. There are other games too, and in almost all games, I lose. Yet I must admit I would desire to play them again and again, and over again.

I must say, too, that our Dada has made a great success of the Children's Centre. He tries hard to please all children, and I do not think that anyone must ever have been displeased with him. I cannot say, too, what would have happened to the centre if there had been a hot-tempered person like me in its charge. Dada appears very happy and I daresay he makes every child happy. He remembers the names of each one of us—and whenever he lovingly calls us, we feel like doing anything for him! This surely is a centre of which we are all proud!

CHILDREN CELEBRATE INDEPENDENCE DAY

Assam children salute India's National Flag on Independence Day.

Shewak At Ahmedabad

Shri Shewak Bhojraj (right) with Shri K. C. Dhabhar, Manager Advance Mills during the former's visit to the Balkan-ji-Bari Unit of that place at Ahmedabad.

NEW BALKAN-JI-BARI UNIT

Shri G. N. Desai, Mayor of Bombay (centre), inaugurated the Marine Drive Balkan-ji-Bari Unit, which holds its meeting every Sunday morning at the Law College hall, near Churchgate Railway station. On the extreme left is its president, Shri Jayavanti Kaji and on the extreme right its General Secretary Shri Vinay Dalal.

Turnabout

If you spell the first word in each pair of lines correctly, it will fit the second blank when spelled backwards.

1—I spin round and round. . . .
I hold a plant. . . .

2—People wipe their feet on me. . . .
A girl wears me on her head. . . .

3—Cats chase me. . . .
I am black and sticky.

4—I catch fish; sometimes butterflies. . . .
I am the number of all your toes. . .

Ans.: 1. Top, pot; 2. Mat, tam, 3. Rat, tar; 4. Net, ten.

Not Himself

A popular actor was visiting a small town where the local theatre was holding a competition. Prizes were offered for the best impersonations of the great man.

Disguising himself, the actor entered the contest under an assumed name.

And was not among the first three prizewinners!

Not So Brave

Having seen the circus show, Peter went to the rear of the "big top" to meet some of the performers. Seeing a little man standing beside the lion's cage, he asked: "Are you the lion-tamer!"

"Good gracious, no!" exclaimed the man. "I only comb them and clean their teeth."

Barking Bough Wows

There was a woodcutter named
Noggs
Who owned two remarkable
dogs.
They would help in the park.
Stripping boughs of their bark,
Which the woodcutter sawed
into logs.

No Use

Local traveller: What's the use of this timetable? The trains are always late.

Porter: Well, what would be the use of waiting-rooms if the trains were always on time?

Unheeded Warning

A loud bang announced a punctured tyre.

"I'm not a little bit surprised", remarked the dear old lady passenger; "I distinctly heard that policeman warn you that there was a fork in the road ahead."

Balkan-ji-Bari

The Shivaji Park, Dadar, Balkan-ji-Bari Unit visited the Bal Bhawan, and the children had a very happy time in its library and theatre hall where they enjoyed a cinema show.

The Kashmere Gate, Delhi, Balkan-ji-Bari Unit celebrated Raksha Bandhan. A batch of ten girls tied 'rakshas' to Gen. K. M. Carriapa, the Commander-in-Chief of India. During the ceremony, they sang a song "Rakhian Bandu Bhaiya." Later, Moti spoke something befitting the occasion. In the evening again, the children had a gathering, where all girls tied sisterly "rakshas" to all boys, their brothers of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

If you have not yet joined the great brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, you may do so immediately. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms today from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will feel proud to be enrolled in this your own All-India Children's Association.

You are most welcome also to send small contributions for publication in this "Corner". Please write legibly on one side only of the paper....Dada will always be pleased to hear from you anything anytime!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

Thoughtful Americans like the Pulitzer Prize-winner author of this article have been studying the trend of literature during the past few decades. To avert future wars and conflicts between nations of the earth prominent men in various countries like the present writer urge the putting of

HUMANITY ABOVE MASSES

AFTER enduring both world wars, Alfred North Whitehead concluded—and our small politicians might listen to a great philosopher—that "the future of civilization depends on a moral approach to all problems." "All" includes politics and economics.

Our most creative anti-Communist political thinkers are increasingly in accord with Whitehead's conclusion. They are also in accord with George Orwell's conclusion—it sounds so obvious but took society so long to learn — that you cannot defeat totalitarianism by becoming totalitarian yourself, writes Peter Viereck in "The Saturday Review."

The key word of the new epoch must be "humanity," from which "humani nil a me alienum puto." The rediscovered sense of humanity embraces both trade unionists and businessmen in its joint parliamentary framework. It resists Soviet Fascism not in the name of American nationalism but in the name of freedom.

Thereby it welcomes, rather than hates, the freedom-loving peoples of the U. S. S. R., whose true attitude toward us (if only our propaganda would do more to nurture it) is shown not by Stalin's fake "elections" but by the millions of desertions westward. These desertions, done at fearful risk and symbolized by Madame Kasenkina's leap to freedom and Masaryk's leap to death, are the most valid popular plebiscite ever voted by the slaves of the Iron Curtain.

The Changeover

Being deepened by its ethical, non-economic connotation of "Christian compassion," the key-word "humanity" must be sharply distinguished from "the masses," that cold, brutal, shallow slogan of the toughminded left. "The masses" connotes a seething yeast of blind hates and exclusively economic cravings: "the century of the common man." "Humanity" means the coming century of the individual man, the prevention of "1984."

The "humanity" centered new conservatism, which may follow the fall of the Soviet mass-state, means humanely exalting the individual above all statisms, above the masses, above the class hates of the left, above the national hates of the right.

Man's oldest spiritual aspiration is the search for "values." The word is here used in the sense of universal ethical values, relatively objective, arising from but ultimately transcending material needs. This basic human aspiration has been starved during the past decades of a generation that praised or damned Munich pacts and Yalta pacts on grounds solely of expediency rather than of the problem of evil. Of course the chickens of the Munich-Yalta generation are now coming home to roost: expediency turns out to be less expedient than the "old-fashioned Victorian" decency of being prejudiced against murderers. At such a critical chaos, our most sensitive and seismographic thinkers are more than ever hungering for universal values of justice and righteousness deeper than opportunism and short-run self-interest.

Disillusionment

This hunger is crying out more and more explicitly and will not be denied: in philosophy and in politics, in poetry and in sociology. Examples in these various fields are the new books of the 1950's by Eliseo Vivas, Hyatt Waggoner, Francis Wilson, Daniel Aaron, Hannah Arendt, John Hallowell. Not that these authors agree with each other. Far from it. But whether leftist or rightist they share an anti-totalitarian crusade based not on economics and materialism but on "values."

For example, Hallowell attacks in politics, as Vivas does in philosophy, the Marxist, Freudian, and other materialistic interpretations (including capitalist materialism) that see the traditional values of the West as mere masks for subjective appetites. Less abstractly, the books of Wilson, Waggoner, Arendt, and Aaron share this reaction against the cynicism of our older generation.

Having become disillusioned with everything else, disillusionment loses its illusions even about disillusionment and fulfils itself in the old, derided, "outdated" idealism.

But this time the idealism is less foggy and naive, more sober, sophisticated, and chastened than before its dark ordeal.

Toughness Creed

We know from the skeletons of Belsen and Katyn what went on during that "dark night" — that "darkness at noon," as one of its bitterest chroniclers called it. Meanwhile, what was being preached by our progressives and liberals, our supposed lovers of progress and liberty? Their record on facing the Nazi evil was relatively honest, but how did they face its Soviet twin? Tough-mindedness was the fashion. Humaneness, in regard to means used, was derided. Here is one example. I quote not from some medieval Tartar terrorist, fawning for bakshish and hashish at the feet of his Great Khan, but from a personally decent, kindly, and intelligent modern philosopher, thoroughly educated in the Western values in which he tragically lost faith. Here is his comment (in 'Soviet Russia Today', August 1937) on the tortures and devilish frame-ups of the Moscow purge "trials":

I do not like any sort of bloodshed. But I can hardly blame the Soviet Government for dealing sternly with the plotters and wreckers. . . The utopian liberals. . . overflowing with sweetness and light, believe that vast social changes can be brought about with the same politeness and restraint that characterizes an afternoon tea-party.

In other words: to resist some of the foulest mass murders in history is defined and devided as "utopian." Behold the "Machiavellian" 'reductio ad absurdum' of Karl Marx's famous attack on the utopian Socialists.

True Strength

The Lumpen-intellectual's corybantic prostration before brute despotism may pass itself off as both "toughminded" and "strong." But actually toughness is never synonymous with strength. Nor with bravery. The opposite of the bully's toughness is not the sissy's weakness ("afternoon tea party") but TRUE strength. True strength bravely champions the weak and overthrows the bully in the name of "utopian" decencies. Knightly chivalry, which prefers death in the underground movement to the dishonour of party-line sycophancy, is another of the "corny", "conservative." and "Victorian" virtues that modernity can more easily satirize than live without.

Let us consider representative thinkers of the newer, saner utopianism of the Fifties. A typical example is the political evolution (from his tough-mindedness of the Thirties to his present humane liberalism) of Professor Daniel Aaron. Today he is one of the ablest leaders of the liberal Americans for Democratic Action movement. His recent book, "Men of Good Hope," is important as symbolizing a promising turning-point. Towards what? Perhaps towards a new and better trend in America's understandng of its own heritage of freedom.

Nature Of Freedom

In order to study the nature of freedom, Aaron mostly analyzes those American thinkers and crusaders who happened to be liberals and progressives, namely: Emerson, Theodore Parker, Henry George, Edward Bellamy, William Dean Howells, and Veblen. Aaron might just as well have analyzed only conservatives and enlightened Tories — as do such current parallel books as Francis Wilson's "The Case for Conservatism" and Hyatt Waggoner's "Heel of Elohim" — and he would have reached the same conclusions through a different path.

Hanah Arendt's "Origins of Totalitarianism" reaches the same conclusions. She reaches them not through studying great conservatives or great poets but through studying un-great criminals, the Nazis and Communists. With these four books must be grouped three other new books: Eliseo Vivas's "The Moral Life and the Ethical Life," the ablest defense I have ever read of the innateness of ethical values; John Hallowell's brilliant "Main Currents in Modern Political Thought," and David Riesman's little masterpiece, "The Lonely Crowd." All these are enough alike, beneath different approaches, that one may declare: here is one new trend of the 1950's.

Back From Masses

The Marxist and Nazi nonsense of the 1930's and 1940's was mechanistic and value-denying and deterministic: whether economic determinism or racial determinism. Today the return from mechanistic determinism to humanism in politics and to individual responsibility in ethics and to individual responsibility in ethics is being led by some of these new value-affirming authors.

Back from the mass man. Forward into the century of the individual man, with personal ethical responsibility for his economic or political acts, a responsibility which he does not shift cravenly upon some collective state or "race" or class dictatorship. Such is the message of these new and chastened leftists and conservatives of the 1950's.

By the act of organizing the anti-Communist Americans for Democratic Action such new liberals and social reformers repudiated the fellow-traveling with Stalinism of the earlier leftist generation. They returned to the ideal, too long unjustly derided, of the non-marxist "utopian Socialists."

In precisely the same way, the new conservatives repudiate the fellow-travelling with Fascism of the earlier rightist generation. They return to the liberty-loving conservatism of Burke and Churchill, Washington and Hamilton, not the decadent conservatism of Vichy.

Our more toughminded liberals are trying to prove their realism by the eagerness with which they reluctantly admit that "you cannot make an omelet with breaking eggs"—preferably other people's eggs in Eastern Europe. In contrast, there is Aaron's appeal for a return to the vision and humane enthusiasm of the utopian Socialists and the nineteenth-century American liberals.

Francis Wilson, in "The Case for Conservatism," attacks pragmatic conservatives on exactly the same ground that Aaron attacks pragmatic liberals.

A Warning

At the end of her "Origins of Totalitarianism" Hannah Arendt suggests remedies to prevent totalitarianism. She shows it to be a disease of our value system rather than of our economic system. As a source of Fascism and Communism she warns against "the wilderness where right is that which is 'good for' —the individual or the family or the people. Such a definition, even if the unit to which the 'good for' applies is as large as mankind itself, will never prevent murder. For it is quite conceivable that one beautiful day a highly organized, mechanized, and centralized humanity may decide that it would be better for the whole to do without a certain part." "The Rights of Man can be implemented only if they become the prepolitical foundation of a new polity, the prelegal basis of a new legal structure"; that is, if they become an unconditional "good" in themselves, not merely relativistic and 'good for.' "

Hyatt Waggoner's "Heel of Elohim" parallels in the arts what Aaron, Arendt, and Wilson discover in politics and in the sciences.

Meanwhile, Riesman's "The Lonely Crowd," one of the most original books of the decade, protests against the age of numbers not as a poet but as a sociologist. He warns that Americans, of whatever ism, are sacrificing their inner values to the outer, keep-up-with-the-Joneses, "ther-directedness" of the herd.

Worth Fighting For

The villain is neither capitalist economics nor Socialist economics. It is the ethical diabolism of the mass-murdering totalitarian twins, Hitlerite and Stalinist Fascism, which are neither capitalist nor Socialist but statist.

The chief battle between freedom and slavery today, in Europe and Korea, is not economic: not capitalism versus Socialism. It is an ethical and cultural battle of good means versus bad means to no-matter-what economic ends. On the one side; the bad means of a "capitalist" Fascism and the bad means of a "Socialist" Stalinism become indistinguishable from each other. They melt together into a single photo-montage of a state-Socialist monopoly-capitalism, with the bosses labelled equally aptly as Communist commissars' or as "Fascist Fuehrers." On the other side: the good means of a parliamentary capitalist democracy and the good means of a parliamentary Socialist democracy melt together in lawful, peaceful rivalry.

These values are worth dying for in Korea and Europe because they are the precious, irreplaceable product of three thousand years of human aspiration, starting from Palestine and Greece.

The Remedy

How can the 1950's still prevent "1984", Wars, slave labour, and concentration camps have been the outcome of toughminded realism, cheap contempt for personal ethical restraints, and the clenched-fist smashing of present eggs for future omelets. Let us trust instead:

(1) The generous vision of the original "utopian" social reformers and idealistic liberals, rather than the class-war Marxists and their fellow-traveller liberals

(2) The freedom-defending, positive conservatism of Churchill and the humane capitalism of Eisenhower, rather than the tired, negative conservatism of Petain and the unimaginative commercialism of Neville Chamberlain and his American counterparts.

What, then, is the most exciting intellectual achievement of the 1950's, linking the new liberal social reformers and the new conservative traditionalists? It is the return from stress on noble ends alone, regardless of means, to a more balanced stress on noble means, never—NEVER—to be sacrificed to either opportunistic or doctrinaire ends and isms. It took the heartbreaking price of the millions tortured in the 1940's—by the toughmindedness of Stalin and Hitler—for the 1950's to rediscover this abiding truth.

One woman to another, during a performance of 'Hamlet': "I wish they'd turn up the lights. I can't hear so well when it's dark."

"I know what you mean. I can't hear over the telephone without my glasses."

* *

A practical joker planned to embarrass a college pal by sending a letter addressed to "Mr. and Mrs....." to the home of his friend's fiancee. The girl's family absorbed the joke, then doubled in spade with a return letter to the joker, who IS married, addressed, "Mr. and Miss ."

THE AUTHOR

Peter Viereck, Pulitzer Prize winning poet and professor of history at Mount Holyoke College, is author of several books including "Conservatism Revisited" and the forthcoming "Shame and Glory of the Intellectual: Babbitt Jr. vs. The Rediscovery of Values."

"BACKFIRE."

Jensen in The Chicago Daily News

Coming Century Of Individual Man

A GLASS EYE IN THE SKY

Success Of Aerial Photography

BY HARLAND MANCHESTER

One evening in 1916 a boxing match in the East Coast city of Boston, Massachusetts was interrupted unexpectedly. A dull explosion and an unearthly glare froze the audience in their seats and so startled the boxers that they stopped fighting.

The next day in the Boston newspapers appeared a picture of the boxing match—one of the first night-action photographs ever made. The credit line under the photograph read "Sherman Mills Fairchild." This enterprising young man, a student-editor of his college newspaper, "The Harvard Illustrated", had devised a machanism to synchronize the shutter of his camera with the ignition of the flash powder then used; and to make sure of getting good results, he had used a liberal amount of the powder.

Not The First

Sherman Fairchild's flash synchronizer was not his first invention. His father, George W. Fairchild, was founder and president of International Business Machines, one of the largest business equipment manufacturers in the United States. Young Sherman had been brought up in a technical atmosphere, and had been supplied with ample funds to develop his early ideas. He once spent months building a large glider. Just before the test flight his father called in an expert, who discovered that the control mechanism would not work. The elder Fairchild ordered the glider destroyed, temporarily breaking his son's heart but probably saving his life.

Next Sherman designed a new fast bobsled. The hill on which he wanted to try it out had a sunken road at the bottom. After lengthy computations involving speed and trajectory, he decided that the sled would jump the road and continue down the slope beyond. He and a schoolmate, Edward Polley, tried it and missed by a few feet, both of them breaking bones. In the hospital Fairchild rechecked his figures and found that he had dropped a zero. Since then he and Polley, now vice-president of Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Incorporated, have double-checked all their figures

During World War I, Fairchild, threatened with tuberculosis, was forced to leave college and go to live temporarily in the arid western State of Arizona. He took five cameras with him and continued his experiments. Aerial photography was in its crude beginnings. Fairchild was much impressed with its possibilities. However, study convinced him that there were no cameras really suitable for the work.

His father's computing machines had made Sherman familiar with small, complicated mechanisms, so he was well-qualified to sketch a plan for an efficient shutter for a flying camera. He tried to enlist in the United States Signal Corps where he felt he might have an opportunity to put his ideas into practice. However, he failed to pass the physical test for military service.

At Washington

Sherman's father offered to supply the money necessary to develop the shutter. Sherman built the new device and took it to Washington to demonstrate to U.S. Army officials, who for the most part viewed it without enthusiasm.

Fairchild realized that to convince the sceptics he would have to build a camera around his shutter. Nine months later he returned to Washington with his revolutionary automatic aerial camera. This time after his demonstration the U.S. Army Signal Corps asked him to build 20 cameras.

But before the bargaining was over, the Government purchasing agent, Captain A. E. Nesbitt, had lowered young Fairchild's price down to a figure below the estimated construction cost.

Back home, the young man complained about this to his father who, out of his own long business experience, just smiled and said, "Sherman, when you meet a man like that, do not fight him—hire him." Sherman took his father's advice, and Nesbitt is still working for him.

Fired with zeal on the subject of aerial photography, Sherman Fairchild talked about it to every-one he met. But he was ahead of his time and had to do all the pioneering work himself. Faced with complex technical problems, he studied for two years at Columbia University's School of Engineering in New York City, then set out to sell aerial photographs.

First Sale

Sherman's first sale was a picture of a resort hotel in the Atlantic Coast State of New Jersey, for which he was paid $25. Then the New Jersey city of Newark, seeking to lure new industries, hired him to make an aerial survey showing its port facilities and factory sites. Fairchild's camera—his glass-eyed spy—did this and also found many buildings that had somehow escaped taxation. New York City asked for a similar aerial survey, then other municipalities.

One city, desiring to re-examine its real estate assessments, found that a ground survey would take five years and cost dol. 80,000. Fairchild did the job by aerial photography in 60 days and charged 7,000 dollars.

By 1928 Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Incorporated was a well-established enterprise doing a profitable annual business.

In the course of his experimenting Fairchild had found no airplane that was ideal for picture-making, so he decided to build one. He learned to fly, and hired a professor of the School of Aeronautic Engineering of New York University to give him the aerodynamics course privately.

Special Plane

Up to that time—the early 1920's—pilots thought they could not fly without feeling the wind on their faces. But taking air photographs requires close collaboration between pilot and cameraman, and camera and film must be kept warm for good results.

So Fairchild built an all-enclosed, heated plane, which had automatic trim adjustment to make it more stable for picture-taking, folding wings, and hydraulic landing gear—all novel features then.

The plane was tested on a cold March day before an audience of skeptical airman. Fairchild and his pilot were straw hats to dramatize the plane's comfort, and the pilot showed off the plane's stability by reading a book while flying it. The plane created a sensation throughout the aviation world, and its inventor found himself suddenly in the airplane business.

The U.S. Government gave him an order for a number of the new enclosed planes, and Captain Charles A. Lindbergh used one to tour the nation after his famous non-stop flight across the Atlantic Ocean in 1927.

Soon the new Fairchild craft were flying air mail in the United States, Canada, and South America.

The new planes also did well the jobs for which they were built. In the years since their development Fairchild's flying camera has snapped several million miles of the earth's surface and become an indispensable tool in exploring, prospecting, planning power lines and highways, map-making, and military reconnaissance. The camera has largely supplanted the innumerable "timber cruisers" who used to spend long months in ground work to estimate the yield of forest. Following the disastrous dust storms throughout the American Middle West in the 1930's—which blew away inestimable amounts of valuable top soil—Fairchild cameras mapped the 68,000-square-mile area in one year, showing where dams should be located and tree-belts planted.

Spotting Ores From Air

In 1950 the first shiploads of rich iron ore began to arrive in the United States from the new Cerro Bolivar mines in Venezuela. Fairchild cameras had spotted the masses of ore from the air; surface prospectors might have spent years finding it.

Fairchild went on to build aerial cameras bristling with three, five and even nine lenses, capable of photographing as much as 400 square miles of terrain with one multiple shot. When plane speeds increased so that clear shots could not be taken with stationary film, Fairchild cameras were redesigned so that the film moved with the fast-unrolling panorama below.

Sherman Fairchild is 50 years old, a tall, good-looking bachelor, a famous host, a fanatic lover of music and friend of many musicians. He has a home in New York City, where he often works until midnight, and has never been known to take a vacation. He finds relaxation in tennis, playing the year around in a novel indoor court with glare-free lighting which he designed as part of his extremely modern home.

Fairchilds Expand

Today there are five Fairchild corporations employing about 9,000 people. Soon after World War II, the Fairchild Engine and Air-plane Corporation set to work under Government contract to do research on an atomic-plane project. Another highly secret development is the corporation's guided-missile division.

Fairchild 'flying boxcars'—described as the most versatile cargo planes ever devised—have been used to drop paratroopers behind Communist lines in Korea to block the escape of a Red Army. These twin-engined monsters carry 20,000 pounds and have double doors in their tails through which two-and-a half-ton trucks can be driven.

They need no landing field to unload, since they drop their cargo by parachute. Their value was dramatically shown in Korea in the autumn of 1950 when THEY DROPPED A 16-TON BRIDGE IN SECTIONS, enabling hard-pressed U. S. Marines to span a river and save their equipment.

An experimental successor of the 'Boxcar', the "Pack Plane," has a detachable cargo compartment like that of a trailer-truck combination; it could deposit a small hospital unit or radio shack, for example, and fly away.

Fairchild subscribes to hundreds of scientific publications, skims them with lightning speed, rips out pages containing fertile ideas and routes them to keymen in the far-flung Fairchild enterprises. For years he has been working on a high-fidelity process of tape recording which, with further development, will permit images as well as sound to be recorded. He foresees a new type of motion-picture camera which will capture both pictures and sound on a roll of magnetic tape.

"Never in the world's history," the indefatigable Sherman Fairchild states confidently, "have there been more opportunities to do things to make life easier and better"—'READER'S DIGEST'.

GIANT 'PACK PLANE' DROPS PARATROOPERS

United States paratroopers jumping from a "pack plane" a cargo-carrying aircraft developed for military use by the Fairchild Aircraft Corporation.

ORES CAN BE SPOTTED FROM THE AIR

When Lying Is Kindest

(Continued from page 2. col. 1)

disciplined, strong character not unlike my wife, who proved to a colleague of mine that she must know the truth. Legal arrangements must be made for her children, she said, beyond the power of her estranged husband to disrupt. This other doctor broke a lifelong rule. Her condition was cancer, he told her, and it was inoperable.

It was just pure hell for that frightened, shaken woman until the day she died. "Never again," said the doctor, "will I tell a patient that death is near."

On the other hand, I remembered my own mother, whose inoperable condition I had concealed from her so that she had months of peace. I had succeeded once by lying within my own home. I told myself, and I could do it again. I looked my wife calmly in the eyes and promised to tell her the truth.

*

Doctors, you see, do not lie merely to patients, they lie to those dearest to them — because they know it is the kindest, the most humane thing to do.

What about members of the family? They have a right to the truth — provided they can bear up under the knowledge and KEEP FROM BEING REFLECTED IN THEIR ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE PATIENT. Always, the patient comes first.

Some may say that it is a disservice to be public to air the doctor's point of view in this matter so frankly. But the result can be good if we all realize the wisdom of living an orderly life, mentally, spiritually and in our business arrangements. Death may come to any of us at any time, with or without our prior knowledge. Its coming should not find us unprepared.

In Bismarck, North Dakota, a home-planning husband devised the first realistic garage. On one door of a double garage he painted "Hers," and on the other "His." "Hers" is two feet wider.

ISOLATIONISM WILL KILL SOCIALISM

(Continued From Page 19 Col. 5)

and timid attempts at semi-conservative land reforms have made little difference.

The result is hunger for some six or eight millions unemployed and their families, poverty for the large majority of the working population, bare sufficiency for a small minority and colossal wealth for the very few.

In Italy

Therefore, when I read Mr. Bevan's statement that "if hunger continues to be the lot of millions of our fellow creatures, our civilisation will not be safe from the fate that overwhelmed previous civilisations," I felt that he expressed not only a general view on the world situation, but something which has a special meaning for the problems of my country.

The choice between butter and guns does not exist in Italy, for the simple reason that we have neither the one nor the other. But to get even a very small quantity of guns means once again postponing even the attempt to provide a bearable standard of living for the mass of the people. To most of them it looks as if they had only the alternative of subserviently enduring the present social conditions or following those who promise violent action and liberation through the Red Army.

Only a small number of people are following the Socialist course, which is seeking to frame a social answer to the Soviet threat, instead of a military one. Much will have to be done before this can become an effective answer.

Mr. Bevan may be right in saying that "it is extremely doubtful whether the Communist vote is a vote for Communism" and that "it is partly a protest and partly a demand for Democratic Socialism after the fashion of the first five years of the British Labour Government." But the question remains how this protest vote for Communism can be converted into a positive vote for Socialism. This is our problem, and we cannot solve it alone.

I remember, during the electoral campaign of 1948 — I was then defending the Socialist Unity lists against Togliatti's and Nenni's Popular Front — how deeply impressed the peasants of Abruzzi were when I told them that an international Socialist organisation, bearing the magic name of COMISCO, was interested in their fate and urged them to vote for Socialist Unity lists. COMISCO was the only world power we were able to oppose to the real world powers represented by Russia, the United States and the Vatican. International Socialist solidarity was the one trump card with which the Left among the democratic Socialists could win an audience, while the Right Wing were already gladly quoting America's support for the democratic government coalition which ended by transforming the defeat of Communism, of April 1948, into the defeat of the Italian working class.

Why Indians Did Not Vote

Does this mean that we need foreign help of the kind the Comintern was once giving to the young Communist parties of Western Europe? Certainly not.

But it means that our only effective answer to the sham-internationalism of the Communists is the reality of international socialist action in underdeveloped countries and in countries where large undeveloped zones exist side by side with prosperous industrial areas.

This could have been the role of the Second International before the First World War. Its almost total ineffectiveness at the time when Italy was conquered by Fascism and Germany by Nazism gave the Communists an enormous advantage over Socialism. The Frankfurt International, created last year, although it improved the situation, is still paralysed by the principle of unanimity voting; above all it lacks an inspired international platform for the Socialist struggle.

I think it was not by accident that the Indian and Japanese Socialist Parties were the only ones to abstain from voting for the rather non-committal Declaration of Principles approved at Frankfurt.

Parties representing poor and under-developed areas or occupied countries are more concerned with the task of fighting hunger and poverty than with somewhat academic definitions.

Only One Way

Mr. Bevan's book, as also did 'One Way Only', opens the discussion of how to fight hunger and poverty. Mr. Bevan believes that such a fight offers the only way out of a permanent world crisis and also the only effective way of dealing with Russia and Communist-dominated countries. I personally think it might be developed into a general platform of Socialist international co-operation.

If Socialists could agree on the details of a programme devoted to the fight against hunger beginning with Point Four programmes for the under-developed countries and continuing with other kinds of aid in favour of semi-developed or over-populated countries (which might include the furthering of trade as well as exchange of human labour), I think that a new spirit would permeate democratic Socialism everywhere and would provide it with greater possibilities than it has ever had before even in countries where Socialism is at present practically non-existent.

Suppose we could tell the Italian workers that through the action of Socialist governments we shall be able to send, say, 200,000 emigrants abroad; suppose Iranian workers could learn that thanks to Labour action a Socialist settlement of the Anglo-Iranian question has been found; or that a Socialist international delegation has been able to get the French Government to recognise Tunisian or Indo-Chinese claims. What a different world it would be.

Some people might call such a policy interference with the sovereign rights of nations. I call it Socialist internationalism filling the gaps left by the United Nations Charter and lifting, in the name of international solidarity among the working class of all countries, the national barriers left by Liberal and Democratic revolutions.

Isolationism Won't Do

Are these the implications of Mr. Bevan's book, or am I going too fast? There is one point whose apparent double meaning causes perplexity: "Autarchy," says Mr. Bevan, "we cannot achieve, especially in Britain, but that does not mean that our own economic life must beat to the pulse of world commerce." The principles on which this statement is based have been the starting point for all kinds of British isolationism, from its liberal version in the nineteenth century to its contemporary Labour version.

I can try to understand the hesitations of Labour Britain in committing herself to a reactionary Western European Union or a European Defence Community including Western Germany, but I am not prepared to think in terms of British Labour building Socialism in one country and furthering it elsewhere only at the condition of not accepting responsibilities and not running any risks.

Of course, world commerce is dominated by capitalism, and a Socialist country must avoid beating to the pulse of the capitalist laws which regulate it. But no party can afford to insulate its country against world society, merely because it is Capitalist or Communist, and enjoy the peace of a Socialist oasis. Internationalism is the essence of Socialism. **Socialism in one COUNTRY is the death of Socialism.**

Grandeur Of Oriya Architecture

(Continued on page 5, Col. 5)

ovens, each of which will cook at once four or five dishes. This will give an idea of the large scale of the operations at the kitchen. After the Bhog or offering to the God, the food is sold in another part called Anand Bazar.

Thousands of pilgrims buy and eat this food and the more devoted ones will have nothing else. But this food is costly and the poor can buy only occasionally WHAT STRIKES ONE IN THE ANAND BAZAR IS THAT THERE IS NO CASTE DISTINCTION. This is no doubt due to the Vaishnava influence of Sri Chaitanya. Not only is there anything like untouchability in the Anand Bazar but the remnants of the Bhog food left by a low casteman are eagerly accepted by a man of the highest caste. Lord Jagannath is Vishnu and in his eyes all are equal.

KONARAK

Forty miles from Puri is Konarak, where the famous Black Pagoda, reputed for its ancient architecture, is situated. Sakhigopal, which is only 10 miles from Puri, should also be visited since the temple here is of great sanctity. The temple is dedicated to Lord Vishnu, the preserver. Nearly six miles from Bhuvaneshwar lie the famous rock-cut temples of Khandagiri and Udaigiri which date back to the 3rd and 4th centuries B.C. and which have called forth the admiration of those who have visited these ancient caves. They are the earliest known Jain caves and they are carved out of solid rock.

N. P S.

SPOTLIGHT ON INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

(Continued from Page 4 Col. 5)

the country is both natural and sensible. If foregoing the luxury of expensive armed forces can in any way contribute to improve the lot of millions who live near to subsistence level, the policy will have been justified.

But there is sometimes a suspicion that independence of action and decision is based not so much on the logic of neutrality as on a desire to impress the world with the right and power to choose.

A feature of international affairs in the twentieth century has been the ability of countries, old in culture but young in politics, to influence international negotiation out of proportion to their economic or educational standards at home. Sir Benegal Rao and Sir Zafrullah Khan have both enhanced the reputation of their countries in a forum accustomed to the standard set by Sir Gladwyn Jebb

TROJAN HORSE OF COMMUNISM

It is only right that these new and active intellects should be at the disposal of the United Nations. But it is as well to remember that the situation by which such men can command the greatest respect in argument within the Security Council is far removed from the day-to-day problems of either Pakistan or India. India's great dilemma is the encroachment of Communism, particularly in areas such as Travancore, where educational advance has tended to race ahead of the economic standard of life.

Resistance, to which Nehru's Government is pledged, sooner or later must lead to stresses and strains in the relationship with China. With Chinese forces now on the borders of Nepal, that small strongnold of operatic feudalism may one day find itself the Trojan horse of Communist intentions in regard to India.

It is for this reason that India has attempted the role of mediator in the internal affairs of Nepal. Such interference might normally not be justied But the times are not normal. Nepal has been described as a country which has furnished some of the finest fighting troops in the world but which possesses the worst of armies! An Indian Military Mission now hopes to assist the Nepalese to a higher standard of efficiency.

INDO-PAKISTAN AMITY

Prophecy is a cheap way of attracting attention, and in conclusion I would only add that it would be but natural if fear of the spread of Communism both in India and Pakistan should tend to keep those two countries in step with British foreign policy for years to come. The silken cords which Burke described as binding tighter than iron chains may be stretched. But the general tendency may well prove to be towards a closer cohesion rather than dispersion. This must be the hope of those who spent many years of unspectacular service in the subcontinent, in the days when the Communists were tolerated as rare intellectual freaks in a land politically dominated by the Indian National Congress (COPYRIGHT).

NUDISM BRINGS ON SORT OF PRUDERY

LOST in the Mediterranean off the coast of Provence there is a small island which nudists and snobs have made fashionable since the end of the War, writes Andre Calas in 'Le Provencal'. Marseilles.

Recently I paid it a visit, and although I had heard in France many scandals about the island I found that most of the talk is just tittle-tattle, and that it is not in the least a centre of debauchery.

Although every summer there are a thousand nudists living on the island, they are very soberly disposed people who take their way of living very seriously and regard it almost as a religion.

About ten miles from the Mediterranean coast opposite the seaside town of Lavandou, the Isle of the Rising Sun, with its rocky promontory covered with pines, can be seen between the sky and sea, both equally and unchangingly blue. I spent three weeks there camping by myself away from civilisation.

You take a fishing boat from Lavandou and arrive at the island by way of a small natural port. A mile or so from the shore are a few houses and four little hotels which make up the entire village, the only one on the island. Most of the people who come here for summer are members of naturist societies, and they hail from all over France. Food and letters are brought from the mainland in fishing-smacks.

The Uniform

When I arrived I had to buy at the village shop the traditional garment, namely, a small triangle of brightly coloured linen, which costs about half-a-crown. Once you have tied this round your waist you have donned the official uniform—a uniform which, on the beach and in the remoter parts of the island, you can take off.

The beach is small—just a narrow strip of sand below the massive rock.The naurists have set up their own police force, and nobody is allowed to take photographs. Visitors who come from the mainland in order to "have a look" are not well received; indeed, they are regarded as "peeping Toms." An Association of Friends of the Isle of the Rising Sun exists to look after the island to make sure that it does not lose its unspoilt character. One of the statutes of the Association states that its aims include the development of naturism and nudism.

First Shock

I was somewhat taken aback, I admit, when I first took the path that led down to the beach and encountered a completely naked man and woman coming out of the sea and looking rather like Adam and Eve. I could not get used to the idea; in fact, I self-consciously looked in the opposite direction.

When I reached the beach and found it covered with real nude nudists I was even more confused, because, of course, I was still wearing my uniform. Until I took it off I went on feeling most embarrassed.

Having erected my tent a long way from the village but near the sea, as high as I could, my only distraction for three weeks was swimming and fishing. Every day the boat for Lavandou brought meat, bread, and vegetables. I could get drinking-water from a well near the port in which I could also wash.

One day a family from Lyons came to camp near by. As everyone on the island is very friendly they soon invited me to take coffee with them, and we must have presented an amusing sight, all three of us entirely naked, busily making the coffee and talking together as if we had known each other all our lives.

Prudery

Nudism, I may say, brings with it a special sort of prudery. On the beach I never saw anybody so much as kiss his or her companion.

The nudism was so natural that everyone behaved in a perfectly proper manner—but, all the same, it must look rather odd to other people.

Once, for instance, when we were walking through a wood we saw a girl wearing a blouse, since the sun was so hot that she wanted to keep the heat off her back. As she came nearer she took the blouse off since otherwise we should all have been embarrassed . . . In the village, however, everybody wears shorts or a bikini costume.

The Isle of the Rising Sun has had many famous visitors, and everyone who has been there must hope that this happy community will go on living its own life without the intrusion of so-called moralists from the outside world.

OBLIQUE ANGLES

(Continued from Page 2 Col 8)

CAREER
Many a chequered career ends in a striped suit.

* * *

SINGLENESS
Where singleness is bliss 't is folly to be married.

* * *

PESSIMIST
Always borrow from a pessimist — he never expects it back.
A pessimist is a fellow who lives with an optimist.

* * *

EXECUTIVE
A real executive is a man who can hand back a letter for a third retyping to a red-headed stenographer.

* * *

CONVICT
Give a convict enough rope and he'll skip.

* * *

TACT
Some people have tact, and others tell the truth.

MEN
Men are born with two eyes and one tongue, in order that they should see twice as much as they say.

* * *

HOME CIRCLE
You cannot keep the home circle square with a triangle.

* * *

TAX CUT
A tax cut is the kindest cut of all.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

By Ritchie Calder

Monster Of A Mosquito

Training Centre For Public Health At Singur

Of all the queer forms of transportation which we have had to use on our mission the most dangerous to date—for me—has been the bicycle. While the Indian doctors went merrily on ahead, like trick-cyclists on a tightrope, I have been floundering in wet paddyfields or pitching head first into ditches.

But the bicycle is the only way to get around in the water-logged countryside of the Ganges delta, where the paths are merely tracks along the narrow dykes which divide the wet fields. The sight of the Indian Public Health teams pedalling across the landscape in a single file is a very curious one, but that is the only way in which they can cover the 34 square miles and the 68 villages of the Singur Health Demonstration area with its 68,000 people.

Singur is a district about 20 miles from Calcutta which is used by the All-India Institute for Public Health, of which Colonel Lakshman is the director, as a typical Indian village area for the training of Public Health students. The Institute will, under the sponsorship of the World Health Organisation, become a training-centre for Public Health for the whole of S. E. Asia and Singur, although its inhabitants may not realise it will be an international "class-room."

There are 800,000 villages in India, and village life, in contrast to city life, is the main characteristic of all the countries of S.E. Asia. Rural health services would apply to most of the 800 millions in the region—and they are practically non-existent.

Primitive conditions which create the rural health problem are themselves one of the causes for the lack of health services—because life in the villages does not attract trained doctors and nurses, who are in short supply any way. Furthermore city-trained doctors cannot always adapt themselves to rural needs.

DOCTORS FOR RURAL WORK

One of the objects of Singur and of the international training which will go on there is to convert doctors and nurses to the idea of rural work and to train them under the actual conditions.

But the people of Singur are not a lot of guineapigs—just "cases" for the benefit of medical students. They are active co-operators in the schemes for improving their lives and maybe the means of helping tens of millions.

It has not been easy going The All-India Institute took over Singur during the Bengal famine of 1945. In 1946 there were the communal riots and in 1947 there was the Partition, which divided Bengal between India and Pakistan. Nevertheless the work went on and has prospered.

In this demonstration area, the public health experts are trying to work out health services with which the people themselves would be able to cope both in terms of financing them and of intelligently co-operating.

The people of Singur are hard-working peasants. They grow rice and they grow jute. Both mean working from dawn to dusk in the sweltering humid heat of the delta. In the intervals of falling off the bicycle I have been watching Bengalis, their heads swathed in wet turbans, naked to the waist standing in ponds where the jute canes were retting—soaking to get off the bark. The retter would take these sodden canes twist them and beat them until the outer bark was slack enough to be pulled off like a stocking to reveal the golden fibre, jute. They are wiry, like skeletons encased in brown leather. Their food a few bowls of rice a day, chilli or pepper to scorch their stomachs into submission to hunger and, perhaps occasionally, small fish caught in the fields.

TUBE WELLS SCHEME

Their homes are mud huts plastered with cowdung outside which would be a pool. To build their houses, they must use the soil they have and you can only go down a few feet before you reach water; hence the pools.

Sanitation is the great problem. Most of the diseases from which the people suffer are due to bad hygiene, polluted wells and human filth.

But all over the Singur area tube-wells are being sunk to provide water free from surface pollution. It means only one for every 150 persons but even that is a great advance.

Three out of four people in this area suffer from hookworm arising from insanitary conditions but it is still difficult to persuade people to adopt even the primitive latrines which the Public Health experts have devised. In the whole area there are 3,000 latrines and of these only a quarter are in fact used. But persistence is beginning to tell and more and more villages are adopting them.

Another struggle is to get them to shift the manure heaps., source of the fly-borne infections.

By helping them in malaria, and by concerning themselves with the children, the doctors of Singur are winning the confidence and co-operation of people for their health scheme.

I attended the meeting of the village elders, sitting crosslegged under the peepul tree, in the shadow of the Hindu shrine.

The doctors were briefing them as to what they ought to do. There was no doubt about the response. They were anxious to help the doctors and themselves. But a lot of the ideas puzzled them. It is not easy to change the habits of thousands of years.

Across the village compound the village youngsters were responding even more readily. In the mud and straw school there pere 150 pupils with four teachers. The class-rooms seemed overcrowded and the teachers explained that this was due to the anti-malarial campaign. Not so long ago, before malaria was checked more than half the children were always sick of the fever and there was always plenty of room.

They were teaching health education. A giant model in which the tiny mosquito had assumed the proportions of a primeval monster, was placed in the centre of the goggling children and the teacher was explaining how it carried malaria.

Outside a practical lesson was going on; the children were queuing up in the sun and were being examined by the teacher for sores and infections.

Beside him was a first-aid box supplied by the Institute and the children were being treated on the spot. They were also being taught the importance of cleaning their teeth — which they do, but had to be impressed with the fact that they must use water from the tube-well and not from the nearest puddle

The elements of a school medical service were there in this humble school of Ratampur. The first-aid box is only one stage, there are the local school health clinics in charge of the rural medical officer and where necessary children can be removed for treatment to the community hospitals at Calcutta. Selected teachers are also given special training.

TRADITIONAL ENTERTAINMENT

In the whole area there are 70 doctors but only 23 are registered: the rest have either practised indigenous medicine or are just quacks. But the authorities have to make use of them until more qualified doctors are available.

In the centre of the area is the Public Health Laboratory which gives free diagnostic facilities and health education, as well as research services. A maternity ward has been established with the help of UNICEF.

Here as everywhere in rural districts in S.E. Asia the problem is how to pass on knowledge to people who are largely illiterate and beset by superstition. It can only be done in their own terms and in their own idioms and one of the doctors discussed with me an idea for using "Tarja."

Tarja is a traditional entertainment which attracts and amuses people who have no radios or cinemas or theatres. It consists of professional quarrellers — protagonists in costume who go around staging quarrels. The quarrels take place in improvised verse — a fierce debate, with lots of slapstick and good humour. For the doctor's purpose for example one of the professionals would argue the case for malarial control and the other would passionately defend the mosquito. Anyway, the message would be got over.

My advice to any doctors and students who are going, from all over S.E. Asia to study at the International Centre for Public Health is — Learn to ride a bicycle.

ATTEMPT TO GET AT BETTER TYPE OF RICE

One of the special activities of the International Rice Commission of the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations is the rice Hybridization Project in Cuttack, Orissa, where nine nations participate in the scheme for improving yields of rice Above an instructor shows main rice strain and how cross-breeding seeks new type.

Doctors And Nurses For Rural Work

CAN OF PAINT BUILDS UP MORALE

"MILITARY Morale". Gen. John J. Pershing once said, "is a spiritual adhesive that makes six men, or six dozen men, feel and fight as one," writes Jhan Robbins in 'This Week'.

Building morale in the armed services becomes a matter of life or death. New uniforms, Marlene Dietrich, free entertainment and furloughs have been employed to give the servicemen something to feel happy about.

Sometimes the standard treatments work. And sometimes, mysteriously, they fail In Minneapolis, Minnesota, last summer, the morale of the 109th U.S. Fighter-Interceptor Squadron's 25 pilots was in a bad way. A freak storm had wrecked their barracks and training quarters, and left their F-51's piled up on the field.

"The men moped and sulked round the field like kids stuck in the house on a rainy day," says Capt. Karl Waldron, the squadron commander. "I felt the same way."

The squadron, once a near-top-ranking outfit, saw its Air Defence Command rating hit the very bottom of the national list.

Paint Does It

Then one day Lt. David Ballou, 27-year-old World War II pilot, found a can of paint. Remembering how aircraft in the European Theatre bore portraits of Donald Duck, Betty Grable and other humorous symbols, he thoughtfully sketched a crude skull on his crash helmet.

The idea spread. The other pilots had tigers' heads dragons, bats and lightning-flashes painted on their helmets. When Captain Waldron walked into the pilots' room he was struck nearly cross-eyed by the display. He opened his mouth to protest. Then he sensed that the dreary gloom which had hung about the room for so long was gone. When the new planes arrived a few weeks later, the squadron was raring to go

Captain Walron himself gave in to the craze. Soon after he showed up with a helmet inscribed "Battlin Bugs", the squadron gained first place on the same rating list that had once ranked it at zero.

"These helmets were life-savers," Captain Waldron says. "I guess morale is just a matter of finding some little thing that will make you feel good when there's nothing else to feel good about!"

A detachment of U.S. Marines in Korea was engaged in the usual evening discussion, and the subject, also as usual, got round to the girls who had been left behind. Were they faithful or were they not?

"My girl's not doing any playing around", a blond young corporal announced with absolute conviction.

"How can you be so sure?" asked a friend.

"Well, for one thing", said the corporal, "she's got three more years to serve in reform school."

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Edited by S. NATARAJAN.